THE LITERARY DIGEST

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ON THE MARCH IN OKLAHOMA.

MOBILIZATION "BLUNDERS"

IT IS WITHIN "neither the possibilities nor the space of one newspaper," remarks the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), to record the deficiencies that followed the President's call of the National Guard for service on the Mexican border. "Regiments with uniforms for only a third of their membership, armories without reserve supplies of any kind, batteries without guns, troops without horses, rifles but no cartridges, food but no cooking outfits, tents but no blankets"; "if there had been any worse way to handle the mobilization of the National Guard," concludes the Newark *Star-Eagle* (Ind.), "or any better way to expose the national unfitness for war, the people in authority would have hastened, one suspects, to adopt it." Betraying "the bitter truth," the Cleveland *Press* (Ind.) clips a few excerpts from news items printed in the papers of many States during the fortnight following the President's call:

"Troops sleep on cobblestones while their train with berths is switched around the sidings."

"Company leaves without cooks."

"Recruits leave in civilian dress."

"Mustering incomplete."

"Over one hundred men rejected as result of physical examination retards movement of infantry."

"Regiment needs physicians, ambulance men, and stretcher-bearers."

"Companies will move as soon as equipment is received from Federal Government."

"Members of troops refuse to take Federal oath, and delay departure."

"Regiment has too many officers and must be reorganized."

On every side, according to the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "appear evidences of our unpreparedness that prove every charge of incompetency brought against the executive and legislative branches of the Government, which have ignored the lessons of the European War." The mobilization was "far too slow and awkward," in the opinion of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). The spirit and the collective reliability of the men are acknowledged by the Boston *News Bureau* (Ind.), as by many another critic, "but the machine, when tested, worked badly"—

"The physical discomforts visited on the men in delays, the lack of supplies, including food, and in inadequate accommodations are the fruits. State mobilizing-points were proved not equal to the unloading strain. The sudden call upon railroad facilities, in the midst of a busy traffic season, could not by any skill be perfectly met.

"But there are some still bigger symptoms. Two in particular point their own moral. One is the demonstration that neither an army nor the means of equipping and moving it can be improvised. The other is that a nation, for proper defense, needs a unified national control of its forces."

Are the States or the National Government responsible? The Cleveland *Press* hastens to exonerate Uncle Sam. He, "in return for a certain amount of drill and target-practise, has been accustomed to provide the militia organizations of the States with funds for certain equipment."

"For years he has kept his side of the bargain.

"Has he received a fair return in drilled men?

"He has not.

"Yet, when he called out the National Guard in the Mexican

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difficulty, he was justified in supposing that he had a body of soldiery equipped, trained, ready to mobilize.

"He has relied for generations on this kind of preparedness."

"And the result, as he discovered when he made the recent demand, was much as if he had builded a fort on quicksand. . . .

"It is the State politicians who know best where Uncle Sam's money has gone."

On the other hand, the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) contends that the National Guard "has measured up to the mark in the matters over which the State and the individual Guardsmen have control," but "has fallen down in the matters which are charged to the responsibility of the War Department." Critics of the National Guard had been predicting, says the Iowa daily, that the Guard would be found deficient in physique, discipline, drill, and rifle-practise, that it was not properly balanced among the various branches of the service, that it would not respond to the Federal call, and that it would take six months to mobilize. Now, says *The Register and Leader*, the mobilization has disproved all these old charges, and the only charge against the Guard to-day is this:

"The Guard is not equipped for service. . . . . .

"The War Department has failed to supply it with uniforms.

"The War Department has supplied it with worn-out rifles marked 'repaired,' but with useless barrels. . . . . .

"The cavalry and artillery are short of horses, which it is the duty of the War Department to furnish.

"The same men who were denouncing the Guard a year ago are still denouncing it, not for its own crimes, but for the weaknesses which are directly chargeable to the War Department."

Without taking up this controversy, the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) ascribes the "failure" largely "to popular indifference as to the condition of the militia."

A larger number of editors, however, find the faults inherent in the militia system. "Stupid, brutal, blundering," is the Socialist New York *Call's* characterization of it. And Mr. Gardner L. Harding, in the July *Everybody's*, has summed up the defects of the system as follows:

"Dual service of State and Nation; the universally disliked strike duty, where militiamen, with war-rifles that will shoot three miles and deadly service bayonets, are imprest into law-and-order duty that ought to be performed by professional policemen; the muddle—the State patronage and favoritism; the eloquent and admitted inefficiency of the troops—all these things tax the loyalty of the National Guardsmen to the uttermost and put an impossible strain on capable officers."

It should be noted that papers like the Boston *Transcript* and the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) agree in calling for the establishment of State constabulary forces which would relieve the militia of unpopular strike duty, and enable it to recruit more freely from organized labor. The Milwaukee *Leader* (Soc.), without acknowledging the need for constabularies, thinks "there ought to be some system of national defense that will not strengthen the enemy within and make military service a class creation." Such a system the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.) find in "universal military training in some form or degree."

But when we turn from the general criticism of the National Guard mobilization to the concrete instances of inefficiency, we find the critics promptly answered and their allegations circumstantially denied. Take the matter of hardships *en route* to Mexico. Our boys may never get into a battle, remarked the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "but they will have a story of hardship, discomfort, and even suffering to relate on their return because of the negligent and unscientific method of their transportation." In the first place, as the Buffalo *News* (Rep.) puts it, we "sent 2,000 of our best young men away in the past month in cars that the European immigrants would decline with scorn." And then the "failure of the authorities to provide ample food for the militiamen on their long trip to the Mexican border" was characterized as "disgraceful" by the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). This refers to the stories of hungry Guardsmen raiding lunch-rooms and provisions shops in Erie, Cleveland, and Kansas City. The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) suspects there is political animus in these stories and the charges founded on them. It calls attention to a letter sent to the Associated Press by the men of the 69th New York, one of the "starving" regiments, stating that "our meals are being served to us regularly and in a sufficient quantity to satisfy our appetites." A General Staff officer in Washington was quoted by the New York *Tribune* as saying:

"The Guardsmen have got to learn to take care of themselves. . . . Any units that have run short of food on the five-day trip to the border have themselves to blame, as their supply was sufficient for ten days.

"As for the complaint that men had to travel in day coaches, we had to take what we could get at the outset. Troops were needed to stop the gaps in our border patrol, and we couldn't get enough tourist sleepers."

"Disquieting rumors" have come from the front since the troops reached Texas and Arizona, says the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*. "There have been strange stories of lack of preparedness in the matter of supplies of army shoes. Now come reports of unwholesome food." At the outset of the mobilization along the border, we read in the New York *Sun*, "there was a lack of cots," and "there was practically no cotton underclothing"; but the shortage in each case is now being rapidly remedied. There are plenty of shoes, we read, "but the militia company officers have not learned how to fit their men. The matter will correct itself within a few weeks."

Militiamen, wrote a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent last week,

"are sleeping in the mud, their sick are lying on the ground. Daily they are doing harder and more labor per man than any Mexican laborer in the country. Unaccustomed to the work, unaccustomed to the climate, unaccustomed to the food, they are toiling to the verge of exhaustion in the belief that the hardships, privations, and discomforts they are undertaking are necessary to make them soldiers."

The death of a New York militiaman named Healy has been charged to neglect. According to a letter from a comrade, quoted in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Healy had been ill, but was sent back by the Hospital Corps with the observation that "he was homesick and trying to duck work. He lay in his tent, which was half flooded with water, for two or three hours longer, until he had got beyond help, I guess. Then they came after him and shipped him to the hospital. He died on the way." General O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard, has issued a statement reviewing the Healy case in detail, asserting that he had every possible attention and that a *post-mortem* examination revealed tuberculosis.

The food situation, says a Texas correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, "has been faulty in certain respects, due to the railroad congestion, which cut down the variety; but there has been no real privation, and the great majority of the men know it." Dr. Thomas Darlington, former New York City Health Commissioner, was sent to Texas by the National Civic Federation to examine camp life. His first telegraphic report contained these sentences:

"Have found camps in excellent sanitary condition. Men are reasonably well sheltered and well fed. . . . Reassure relatives and friends of soldiers. General medical and sanitation conditions reassuring thus far. No contagious disease."

Especially reassuring was the report of Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, of the General Staff, who recently inspected the camps in the Brownsville district. He said in part:

"I now have personally visited all the camps, approximately 30,000 men, and have interviewed company, regimental, brigade, and division commanders. Without exception, they have denounced every story that has appeared in the newspapers as to *insufficiency or poor quality of the rations as a deliberate falsehood*. . . . . .

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"Even in these early days of the movement their tentage is ample and excellent, their food ample and excellent, their clothing excellent and an example for every organization which was not hastily rushed to the border—and even for them all deficiencies are rapidly being supplied; their camps are the very best that can be obtained in this country and appear to be perfectly satisfactory to the commands; their sanitation is excellent, and there is almost no sickness, and that largely confined to the small troubles incident to change of diet from home to camp life."

Every one that General Bliss saw "who was in the call for troops in 1898 speaks of the smoothness with which this mobilization has been carried out as compared with the confusion at the former time." Many critics, agrees the New York *Evening Post*, make "no allowance for the great improvement in the handling and general efficiency of the militia since 1898." "The Government learned something in '98," observes the Chicago *Evening Post*, and

"some of that learning is being applied to-day, however much of it has lain neglected. Furthermore, the Guardsmen are at a slightly higher level of training than they were in '98. They are handled better and they are better troops."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) and the Minneapolis *Tribune* point to the great advance made in camp sanitation since the days of the Chickamauga camp. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.) is so well satisfied as to declare that "never in this country's history was an army of citizen soldiers better looked after and cared for." Senator Wadsworth, tho a Republican, declared on the floor of the Senate his belief that "the mobilization was performed as satisfactorily as could have been expected." "The task was performed with remarkable skill," in the Washington *Post's* (Ind.) opinion; "rather creditably on the whole," says the Dallas *News* (Dem.), nearer the border. In its Washington correspondence, the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) quotes Major Douglas MacArthur as saying enthusiastically: "When one considers the number of men moved and the distances they were moved, the recent mobilization of the militia on the Mexican border was the best job

THE LITTLE ACCELERATOR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

of its kind done by any country." This demonstration of the usefulness of the State militia as the nation's second line of defense gives the hitherto skeptical St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Ind.) "more reassurance than discouragement." It has, the New York *Times* thinks, "already decreased the prejudice against the Federalization plan." And *The Times* continues:

"The importance of this mobilization as a measure of preparedness must not be underestimated. It has been well said that 'as a great maneuver alone it is worth the price.' The price is high. . . . But we have the consolation of knowing that 100,000 able-bodied men are getting practical training as soldiers. Hereafter, let us be prepared for any emergency. In the meantime the zeal, patience, and manly resolve to do the work of

IF IT'S ALL THE SAME TO YOU I'D LIKE TO TRADE THESE IN FOR SOME OF THE ORDINARY NECESSITIES OF LIFE
ENLISTED NATIONAL GUARDSMAN
HERO
CONGRESS
NATIONAL BUREAU OF INEFFICIENCY
DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT
PLEAS FOR PREPAREDNESS
WARNINGS OF SHORTAGES

WANTED: TO EXCHANGE.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

patriots which animate the National Guard justify bright hopes for the future."

On this foundation, observes the Louisville *Post* (Ind.):

"We are to build a sure defense in a nationalized body of citizen soldiers. It is something more than a defense from assault; it is an alternative offered to universal and compulsory military service, under which free institutions and representative government will disappear, and a medieval military oligarchy appear in the place of the Republic."

About 100,000 militiamen, with 50,000 regulars, are now on the border. Some 25,000 more Guardsmen are in State mobilization camps, to remain until they have been thoroughly organized and equipped, says the Washington dispatches. The New York Merchants' Association has asked for a recall of the militia at the earliest opportunity. But General O'Ryan, of New York, has intimated that they may stay until next year. It has also been asserted that they are being held on the border chiefly for intensive training purposes. Government officials in Washington are, however, according to a New York *Times* correspondent, "inclined to the view that unless there is a recurrence of the critical aspect of the Mexican situation the National Guard organizations will not remain in the Federal service for more than three months longer." Statements that the men are being held for drill, or for politics, as well as complaints about their treatment, are answered in President Wilson's letter to the mother of an Indiana Guardsman, in which he said:

"Your letter of July 23 distresses me a good deal because it shows that you have not been correctly informed as to the purpose of having the National Guard at the border. It is not for the purpose of drill, but for the purpose of protecting the country. The service the men are performing there is an honor to them, and a necessity to the United States. I can not believe that the men in the National Guard would wish to be excused from it or would lose heart because of the discomforts and inconveniences of the service.

"The War Department has the camps on the border under the most careful inspection, and is using every means known to make them sanitary and safe against disease. The health record of the men on the border, both the regulars and the National Guardsmen, is exceptionally good."

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE MILL-CHILD

WHETHER POLITICS OR HUMANITY was the dominant motive behind President Wilson's dramatic eleventh-hour demand for the passage of a child-labor law by this session of Congress—both theories have their adherents in the press—it is evident that his demand is backed by the sentiment of the country at large. Nevertheless, as the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.) reminds us, "no legislation has been fought so desperately as the suggestion to restrict the hours of labor for children and the conditions under which their labor is performed," altho this fight has, in the main, been carried on "by indirection rather than by open attack." The President's

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HE DOESN'T SEE THEM.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

action "may have been extremely good politics," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "but it was also a use of party leadership in the interests of humanity." Any delay about this legislation is "absurd," in the opinion of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.), since "in only three States is the measure seriously opposed—the two Carolinas and Georgia, with some little opposition in Mississippi." But, adds this influential Southern paper, "there is no hope of correcting and curing the evils of child labor with the consent of the cotton-manufacturing States of the South; and no way to do so except through the Federal Government and the interstate-commerce clause." The terms of the proposed law, and some of the reasons for its enactment, are concisely stated in Mr. Hearst's New York *American:*

"Briefly summarized, the Keating Bill, known in the Senate as the Owen Bill, puts an end to interstate commerce in goods made in mills which employ children under fourteen years of age, or in which children under sixteen years of age work more than eight hours a day or are employed before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock in the evening. . . . . .

"Under existing conditions, manufacturers of cotton goods in States operating their mills under the humane provisions of excellent child-labor laws are compelled to compete with the mills in other States where children are held under the law to be merely ordinary beasts of burden whose lives may be exploited for the profit of employers."

Washington correspondents remind us that child-labor legislation is indorsed in the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, and that its enactment would appeal to the Progressives. And Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, noting that this reform is especially dear to the hearts of the women, asks: "Is this a Machiavellian stroke? Does our President at least see the wisdom of catering to those four million women voters out West?" The series of events which have brought the Child-Labor Bill so dramatically under the spot-light at this moment may be briefly stated as follows. The Democratic majority in the Senate had decided in caucus to exclude this bill from the list of measures to be enacted before adjournment, but on July 18 the President paid an unexpected visit to the Capitol to urge the Senate leaders to reconsider this decision. The bill has already passed the House by an overwhelming majority, the Republican leaders in the Senate desire favorable action, and only a small but determined minority of Southern Senators oppose it. Thus, as a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) points out, "for the first time, certainly in this Administration, if not in many years, there is the spectacle of the President of the United States fighting the minority of his own party with the aid of leaders of the opposition." The Democratic caucus revoked its decision as the President requested, and placed the Child-Labor Bill on the imperative program. But the aid of the Republican leaders apparently carried with it something of embarrassment. Thus, in a Washington dispatch of July 26, we read:

"Senator Borah (Rep.), of Idaho, proposed the entire Immigration Bill to-day as an amendment to the Child-Labor measure, which the Democratic caucus last night decided to put through before adjournment. Southern Senators had already served notice on the Administration that if President Wilson forced the Child-Labor Bill they would force the enactment of the Immigration measure over his veto. They welcomed Mr. Borah's proposal to put the two bills into one and enact them together. . . . . .

"Should this be done, Mr. Wilson would be confronted with the necessity of vetoing the Child-Labor Bill, or else signing the Immigration Bill, literacy test and all. Friends of the Immigration Bill, who also favor the child-labor legislation, have no worry on this score, since there are votes enough in both houses to pass the measure over the President's veto."

NEW ISLANDS UNDER THE FLAG

EXCEPT FOR THE SUGGESTION that $25,000,000 is a good deal to pay for three small islands that we might have purchased in the past for one-fifth of that sum, the press seem to regard with favor the negotiations for the Danish West India islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix in exchange for the sum mentioned and our relinquishment of certain vaguely defined rights in Greenland. The proposed transaction, as the New York *World* reminds us, has had the approval of two generations of American statesmen. The price seems large, "but as an insurance against the menace of an inimical Power it is cheap enough," thinks this paper. The islands are on the market, and if they fell to a European purchaser instead of to Uncle Sam it would mean another potentially hostile naval base within striking distance of the Panama Canal, as well as the raising of an awkward issue under the Monroe Doctrine. "We can **not** afford to permit the sale of the islands to any European Power," declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which nevertheless regards the proposed price—"five times their estimated value"—as "entirely too much."

Naturally, the proposed purchase arouses little enthusiasm in the anti-imperialistic New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). This paper reminds us that St. Thomas is to-day less prosperous than it was fifty years ago, when our Senate refused to buy the islands for $7,500,000; and it goes on to review, in slightly ironic vein, the "reasons" for the transaction:

"There are, in the first place, the arguments of transcendental naval strategy. Admirals and amateurs will alike reach for the map and begin to draw you lines from St. Thomas to Panama and New Orleans and Charleston. New York will also be favored as the terminus of a hostile naval attack from a base at St. Thomas; and, if the votes of any New England Senators are in doubt, Boston and Portland will in like manner be 'threatened.'

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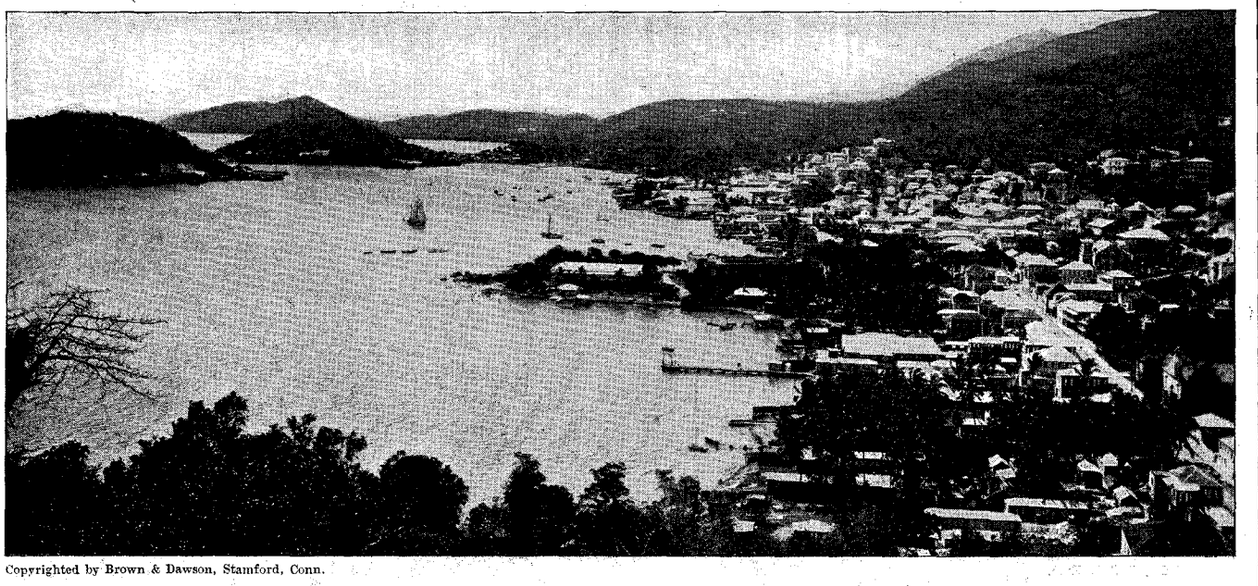

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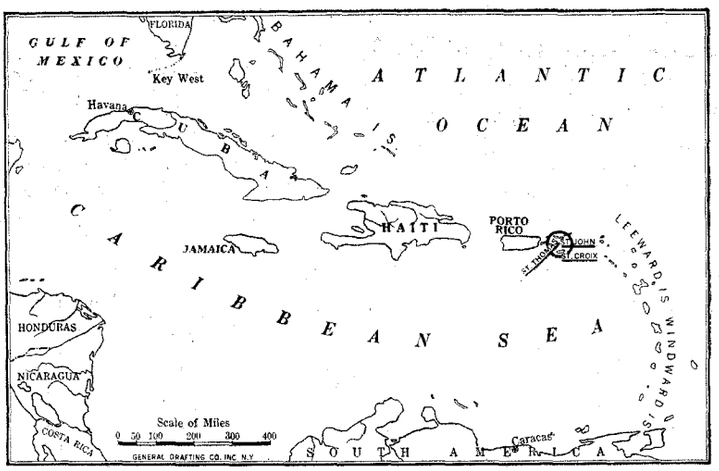
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, THE PRINCIPAL HARBOR OF ST. THOMAS.

Next, St. Thomas is too valuable a coaling station to allow any nation but our own to possess. It has a splendid harbor—splendid, that is, as a place to spend many millions in improving and fortifying. Moreover, the Monroe Doctrine can not be sure of a good night's rest until the Danish Islands become our own. . . . All these are well-established Republican contentions, and if President Wilson adopts them he will at least shut the mouths of his political opponents."

And in the *Post's* signed Washington correspondence we read: "The plain truth of the matter seems to be that the Administration is seeking the new base as a measure of naval preparedness certainly not against Great Britain, which has so many strategic points in the Atlantic, but against Germany herself."

Altho we do not need the islands as badly as we did when we negotiated for them in 1867, when we had no base in the West Indies, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), their acquisition by us is altogether desirable, "as a glance at the map will show":



LOCATION OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

"The wall of islands which fence in the Caribbean Sea, fronting the Isthmus of Panama, is pierced toward the traveled Atlantic and toward the path of approach from Europe by three great passages—the Windward passage, between Cuba and Haiti; the Mona passage, between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico; and the Virgin passage, between Porto Rico and the long line of the Lesser Antilles. The Windward passage, besides being unattractive to mariners, is guarded by Guantanamo. The shores of the Mona passage either belong to the United States—as is the case of the Mona Island, which lies straight across it—or are under American protection. But the Virgin passage, in the direct route of entrance from Europe, is flanked on the eastward and completely guarded on the southward by these magnificent islands of Denmark, which possess actually the best and securest harbor in the West Indies—the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, on St. Thomas, having long been famed for its landlocked deep basin which will securely hold a battle-fleet, and which is one of the chief coaling points and harbors of call in all those waters. With these three fine islands in our possession, the Virgin passage and the sea which the islands enclose would become an American lake. St. Thomas harbor could easily be made the greatest of American naval stations, and its possession would greatly strengthen our position in Caribbean waters and on the Isthmus."

"If the Monroe Doctrine is to mean anything the United States must be the purchaser, and the present is the golden opportunity," declares the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.), and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), while remarking that three times as much as we paid for Alaska may seem rather high, rejoices to see Denmark following Spain in her withdrawal from the West Indies, which "ought really to be a part of Pan-America." The New York *Tribune* sums up the case for the proposed purchase as follows:

"We need the Danish islands. Their people would benefit economically from a transfer to our sovereignty. Denmark would benefit financially by the sale. It is a transaction through which all parties will reap an advantage."

In addition to the strategical value of the islands, says the New York *Times*, "their agriculture and industries, which have lately been neglected, would soon be developed with American capital and energy." The area of the three islands is about 140 square miles, and they support a population of some 30,000 persons, principally negroes. The chief industry is the growing of sugar-cane, and the exports consist almost entirely of sugar and rum. In a dispatch from St. Thomas we read:

"Public sentiment in St. Thomas is divided over the question of the transfer of the islands, the lower classes of the people being the more desirous for a change. . . . . .

"St. Croix stands to benefit more than any of the islands by the sale. It is purely agricultural and the planters there are very desirous to be brought under the American flag. . . . . .

"The island of St. John also expects to benefit, the greater part of the land there being uncultivated and uninhabited."

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SOME OF YOUR CHILDREN ARE BRATS - THEY CAN'T PLAY IN MY SEA.
SAY MISTER, MY MOTHER WASN'T GERMAN - HONEST
BRITISH TRADE
AMERICAN BUSINESS FIRMS

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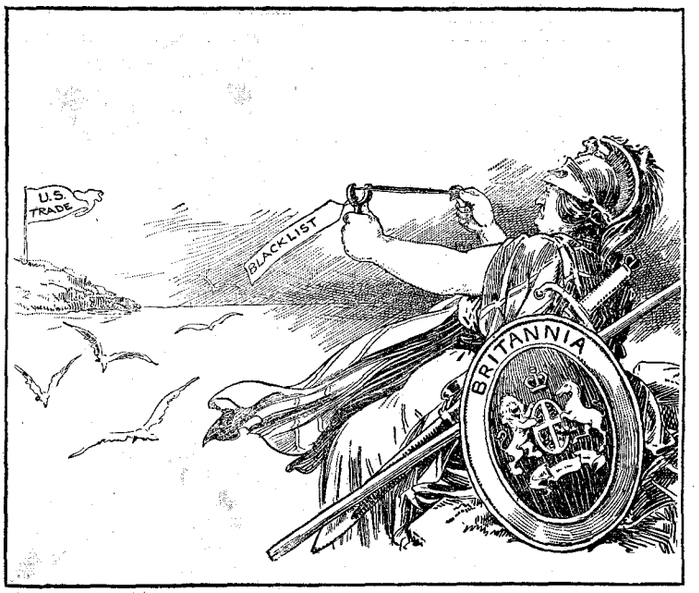
SORTING THEM OUT.
—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail.*



SMALL BUSINESS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE BLACK LIST IN BLACK AND WHITE.

MAIL-SEIZURES EXPLAINED

BRITISH READINESS "to explain in detail the workings of the censorship" is not regarded by our State Department as a satisfactory solution of the situation caused by British treatment of neutral mails, observe the Washington correspondents. In fact, the offer, as contained in last week's brief preliminary memorandum on the mail issues, "was considered both insolent and imprudent," according to a New York *World* dispatch; "State Department and Post-Office Department officials are perfectly well aware of the way the censorship works." The note is taken as foreshadowing a denial of the entire American contention in the forthcoming official reply, and the only response evoked from Washington, we are told, was a request that such a reply be expedited. At the same time the Administration is said to be considering action of some sort regarding the recent British black list of American firms. Now, the New York *Sun* hears, the President "is about to adopt a more peppery attitude toward English interference with American trade."

The British memorandum leaves the general issue to be discust in the formal reply to the American note of May 24, and deals with certain specific complaints. In the case of a company which complained of loss through detention of shipping-papers, it is stated that, when notified, the British Government at once arranged to eliminate such delays by a separate examination of special bags containing shipping documents. In the case of the Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburg, "the Government of the United States appears to insinuate that the delay on this company's mail to Christiania was directly connected with the fact that a British competitor obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering. His Majesty's Government are astonished that such an insinuation should be made." And it is explained in considerable detail that the tenders for contracts referred to must have gone to Norway before the holding-up of Scandinavian mails began. These specific complaints, concludes the writer of this note,

"do not support the general charges against the efficiency of the British censorship. . . . His Majesty's Government will always be ready to explain in detail the workings of the censorship, as there is nothing in regard to it which they desire to conceal. His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize most strongly the fact that they had many instances of complaints against their censorship which, on examination, proved to arise from the wrong direction of letters, the irregular sailings of neutral mail-boats, such as the Dutch boats during the week following the sinking of the *Tubantia*, and from other similar causes entirely outside the control of his Majesty's Government, and often directly due to action of their enemies."

In this memorandum, comments the Brooklyn *Times*,

"The British Government ignore the main question altogether. The principle involved—the right of a neutral nation to uninterrupted and uncontrolled transmission of its mail in neutral vessels—is not discust. The omission has a significance. It is manifestly deliberate and with purpose. The unmistakable inference is that Great Britain does not recognize our right to bring that principle into controversy. That attitude will not serve. It can not be tolerated."

HERE'S YOUR MAIL!
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

Yet another metropolitan daily, the New York *Evening Sun*, is convinced that "whatever the real merits of the mail-seizure issue, the British Foreign Office seems to have caught our State Department napping as regards incidental details. It is a very trifling matter and in no way justifies a Presidential 'fighting mood.'"

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THE PROHIBITION TICKET

A RECORD-BREAKING vote is confidently expected by Prohibition leaders for their Presidential candidate, nominated by the National Convention in St. Paul on July 21, but their expectation is not shared by the press in general, whose editors seem rather to note the curious contrast between the growing strength of the prohibition cause and the dwindling ranks of the Prohibition party. Thus the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) reminds us that the national party entered the field in 1876 with fewer than 10,000 votes and grew slowly until it polled 264,000 votes for its Presidential candidate in 1892, but in the five succeeding elections never again achieved that figure, "altho the population has increased by 25,000,000." But "while the Prohibition party has almost stood still, the prohibition cause has gone marching on," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and in the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) we read:

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THE PROHIBITION NOMINEE.

Ex-Governor J. Frank Hanly is described by the Indianapolis *Times*, a paper published in his home State, as "the spirit of rugged, virile, earnest force." He incurred much opposition as Governor by his unrelenting hostility to the liquor traffic.

"The inability of the party at any time to attract much over a quarter of a million votes has made it a negligible factor in national politics. And yet the issue for which it has stood has gained favor to a remarkable degree. Sentiment in favor of the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquors has grown so rapidly of late that it has taken possession, in the form of State-wide prohibition, of twenty-one States [six others—South Dakota, California, Nebraska, Montana, Michigan, and Idaho—will vote on this issue in November] and has in the form of local option covered large areas in addition thereto.

"How much the perseverance of the Prohibition party organization may have had to do with this result it would be difficult to say, but that it has been an important factor does not appear from the disposition of those who have come to look with favor upon the suppression of the liquor traffic to ally themselves politically with the Prohibition party.

"The Prohibition party movement has been largely a moral crusade. The growth of sentiment against indulgence in intoxicants is mainly an economic movement.

"The thing which is promoting prohibition in this country and in the warring nations of Europe is not the conclusion that the drinking of intoxicants is morally wrong so much as that it is economically wrong."

But, while admitting that many advocates of prohibition remain outside the Prohibition party, preferring to work for the cause through State and local activities within the old parties, the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.) argues that the National Prohibitionists have made their influence felt, and that this influence is evidenced "in such incidents as the declaration of both Republicans and Democrats in Iowa for prohibition, and in the progress of local option and other restraints upon the liquor traffic." In fact, says the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "altho the platforms of the two great parties make no mention of prohibition, prohibition is quite as much a political issue to-day as the tariff or preparedness," and it is the Prohibition party that has made it so:

"The Prohibition party has brought the prohibition question to the point of decision. It was never intended that it should do more; it has never been believed by its friends that it could do more than this. Four years from now, to judge from probability, one of the great parties will take over its principal issue, the total suppression of the manufacture, sale, and use of alcoholic liquors in the United States. . . . . .

"Only the delicacy of the relations existing between President Wilson and William Jennings Bryan prevented the latter from making a fight, and probably a winning one, for a prohibition plank in the St. Louis convention. Had he raised the issue there and then, his motives might easily have been misinterpreted and misrepresented. His critics and his enemies would probably have charged him with introducing an issue calculated to split the Democratic party, and thus render President Wilson's reelection impossible. No such conditions are likely four years hence. It is not unreasonable to expect, in view of the advance toward recognition of woman suffrage in their declarations of this year, that the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, will find reason in 1920 for the incorporation in their platforms of prohibition planks. Such a result would mark the culmination of achievement for the Prohibition party."

SOMETHING ABOUT TO HAPPEN.

—Henderson in the Westerville *American Issue*.

In nominating J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, for President, notes the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the Prohibitionists have chosen a man of broad political experience, who, as a Republican, has served in the Indiana Senate, in the House of Representatives at Washington, and as Governor of Indiana, while "as a Progressive he was named in this year's primaries as a candidate for Governor, but declined the nomination because the National Progressives provided no prohibition plank in their platform." His running-mate is the Rev. Ira Landrith, of Tennessee. Eugene W. Chafin, who has been twice nominated for President by the Prohibitionists, predicts that the party will poll the biggest vote in its history next November, and a St. Paul dispatch states that the leaders expect this vote

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to reach the million mark. In the same dispatch, which appears in the news columns of *The Christian Science Monitor*, we read further:

"The party to-day is undoubtedly stronger than it has ever been before. The popular growth of prohibition, the influx of new elements, the naming of a former Governor, the broadening of the party's vision, place it upon the threshold of opportunity. The party hopes to go through this campaign as the progressive party of the nation."

That the Prohibition party is following the example of Democrats and Republicans in trying to coax the leaderless Bull Moose into its fold is evident from a glance at the platform, which contains many social-service planks. After pledging the party, if elected, to "deprive the liquor traffic of the use of the mails, take from it the protection of interstate commerce, place upon it a prohibitive tax, and move to accomplish a prohibition amendment to the Constitution," the platform goes on to indorse the initiative, referendum, and recall—innovations which Mr. Hanly in the past is said to have opposed. Its other principal planks are thus summarized in the press dispatches:

"The platform expresses opposition to the 'wasteful military program of the Democratic and Republican parties,' but favors 'preparedness for peace.' It suggests a 'compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies,' but until 'such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection.'

"Other planks favor reciprocal trade treaties with all nations; an American merchant marine; oppose war with Mexico; approve strict interpretation of Monroe Doctrine; oppose abandonment of Philippine Islands at this time, but favor ultimate independence; declare for prohibition of child labor; approve an eight-hour day with one hour rest each day, and extension of compensation and liability Federal acts, and favor a single Presidential term of six years."

The Prohibition party is often spoken of as a "one-idea party," but a speaker at the St. Paul convention claimed that it was the first national party to declare–

"For woman suffrage, for civil-service reform, for direct elections, for two-cent letter postage, for international arbitration, against lotteries and gambling, for uniform marriage and divorce laws, for a non-partizan tariff commission, for an income tax, against child labor, for conservation of natural resources, against the white-slave traffic."

It seems that the pacifists tried to capture the convention at St. Paul, but without much success. "It is doubtful if this portion of the disgruntled element from the two old parties can find much of comfort in the section of the platform relating to the preservation of the nation," remarks the Seattle *Times*, and in the Chicago *Herald* we read:

"As a militant party the Prohibition organization found it impossible to bring itself to accept the counsels of peace-at-any-priceism. It declares in favor of an army and navy for adequate defense, until an international court of arbitration can be obtained. It favors maintaining a sufficient force to restore order in Mexico, tho it condemns the idea of conquest.

"Its declaration on the Philippines question is very much to the point. It favors retaining the islands until they are more ready for independence than now, which is an eminently sensible view. It declares in favor of 'Americanism,' as a matter of course. In this year of our Lord few parties would have the audacity to assemble and adjourn without putting themselves on record on that point.

"The out and out adoption of the point of view of the Congressional Union in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment is another notable point. Being already on record for woman suffrage, the convention evidently thought it had to go the Democrats and Republicans 'one better.'

"The invitation to the Progressives is contained in a number of social-justice planks, with one in which it is asserted that the Prohibition is now the only truly 'progressive' party."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE nation's liquor bill last year was certainly a staggering total.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXCHANGE of inhabitants by Russia and Germany is proceeding merrily.—*Wall Street Journal.*

INCLUDED in the cargo of the *Deutschland* is a goat once the property of J. Bull.—*Baltimore American.*

FATAL mistake not to have crusht that army when it was contemptible and little.—*Wall Street Journal.*

OUGHT not the Treasury Department at once to equip collectors of the ports with diving-suits?—*New York Sun.*

"BRITAIN will win the war in a few months," says Lloyd-George. This will be news to Russia and France.—*Boston Transcript.*

FORD has climbed down to a nomination for Governor. He would make an ideal highways commissioner.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE *Deutschland* will carry at least 1,400 tons of nickel and rubber for the starving babies of Germany.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

IT having been definitely established that hand-shaking spreads germs, we are all the more proud of our heroic politicians.—*Washington Post.*

WOMEN, says a writer, are taking up the vices that men have discarded. If they only stop there they'll never do anything very wicked.—*Washington Post.*

A WESTERN organization has recently adopted the slogan "The truth in politics." Every campaign develops its own humor.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THIS call of meetings in fifty German cities to protest against annexing Belgium and Poland shows persistent lack of confidence in the Allies.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Republican organization is doing everything possible to make the Progressives feel the parable of the prodigal son has its modern application.—*Washington Star.*

FIVE Virginians who joined the militia "to oblige a friend," and were called out, now want to be discharged. Why kick? Uncle Sam is the best kind of a friend to oblige.—*New York Sun.*

JOHN M. PARKER suggests that the Progressives abandon the moose as a party emblem and adopt the eagle. An especially good idea, considering how far they are up in the air.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

SEASONABLE maxim: "A hit in time saves the nine."—*Washington Post.*

BEAR movement is still depressing Austrian securities.—*Wall Street Journal.*

DRIVING of the Allies is good, but the putting is yet to come.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MEXICO is now at peace with all her enemies save those at home.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

So far, no substitute for gasoline has been discovered cheaper than shoe leather.—*New Orleans States.*

THE Italians seem to be in possession once more of all the most desirable telegraph-offices.—*Boston Transcript.*

THOSE waves which Britannia rules don't extend as far as 50 feet below the surface, apparently.—*Kansas City Star.*

ONE automobile for every forty-four persons in the United States, which leaves enough pedestrians for sport.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MEXICO may not be learning a lesson from the mobilization of our militia, but this country is learning a lot of them.—*Boston Herald.*

VILLA must have been alive all the time, for there is nothing in his behavior to indicate that he has been born again.—*Savannah News.*

BUT can the United States renounce all rights in Greenland without the consent of old Doc Cook, the gum-drop king?—*Boston Transcript.*

AUSTRIA has asked for more facts concerning the attack on the *Petrolite*. Why not take Austria into our confidence in this matter?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THAT judge who says that pedestrians have equal rights on the streets with automobiles propounds a theory instead of stating a fact.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THERE is said to be danger of an insurance agents' strike. Can not some one induce the book-agents to act upon their manifold grievances?—*New York Sun.*

THE theory that the *Deutschland* is a potential war-ship is at least as sound as Mr. Bryan's theory that we have a potential army of a million men.—*New York Sun.*

THE visit of the *Deutschland* serves to establish Uncle Sam's contention that he is at all times ready to sell his goods to anybody who will furnish his own delivery wagon.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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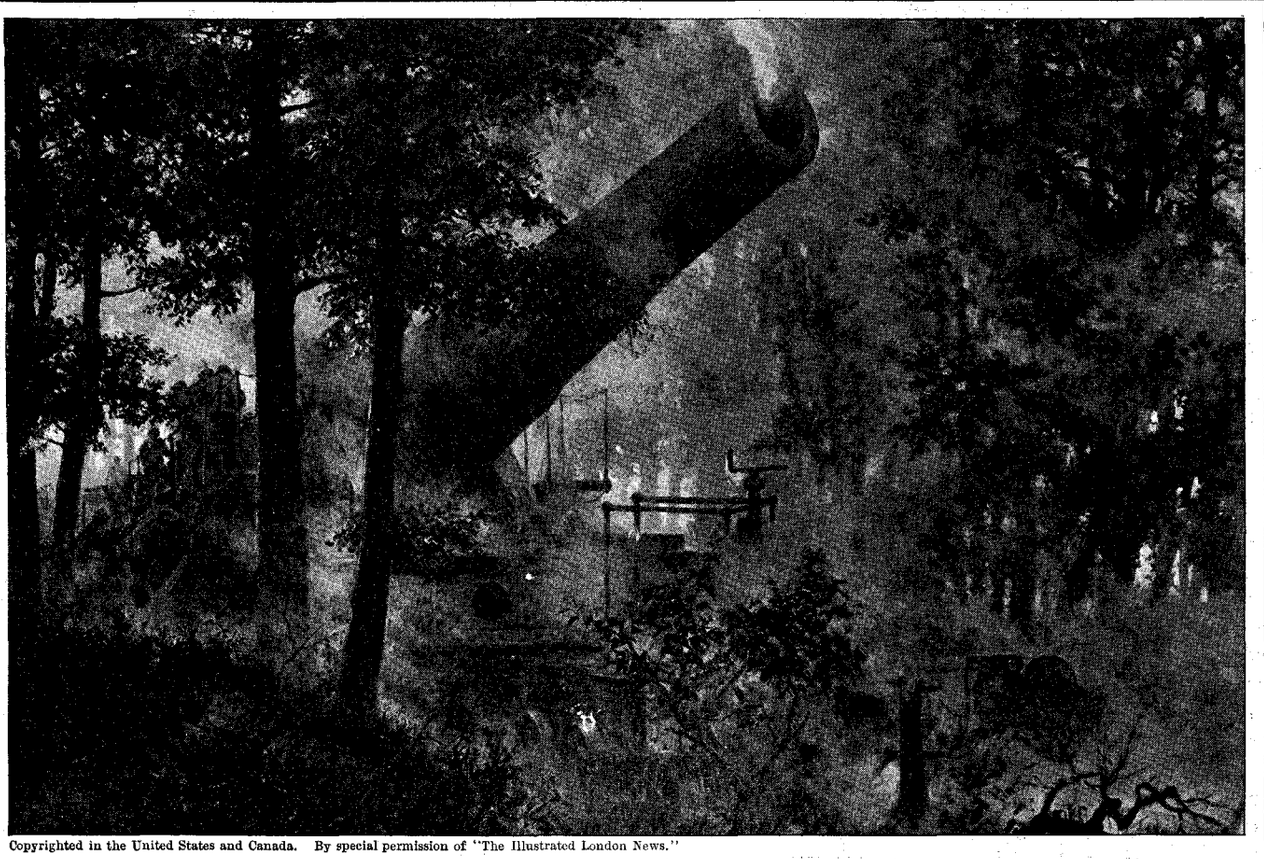
FOREIGN COMMENT



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A TRENCH-WRECKER—THE FRENCH GIANT WHICH ANSWERS THE TEUTON 17-INCH GUN.

RUSSIAN ANXIETY FOR AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP

NOT TOO COY are the invitations that Russia is extending to America to enter again into that commercial bond which a mutual discord dissolved in 1911. It will be recalled that since 1832 the United States had been bound to Russia by a mutually advantageous commercial treaty, which had been renewed from time to time. In 1911 Russia and the United States had a misunderstanding upon the question of passports. Russia refused to admit into her Empire certain citizens of this country altho they were in possession of properly authenticated passports. Russia's discrimination against these citizens was based upon a racial issue, and altho the Russian Government pointed to the undeniable fact that certain foreigners were not admitted to this country for racial reasons, Congress held that the Russian discrimination was a violation of the Treaty of 1832, and, when the time came, refused to renew it.

Since the war began the commerce of the United States has steadily grown, and we now stand at the head of the nations in Russia's list of imports. Under these circumstances, and with an eye for good things to come, many of the Russian papers are voicing a desire for closer commercial relations with this country. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* says:

"By force of circumstances, the United States at present is not only playing a great rôle in the financial and economic affairs of our allies and ourselves, but also will, in all probability, maintain the now established relations after the war. Moreover, she could play a particularly useful part for our fatherland, possessing, as she does, enormous financial capital which must be profitably employed and which could find such employment in our industries, as well as in equipping Russia with railroads, canals, seaports, ships, and irrigation and reclamation works, etc. . . . . .

"According to sufficiently authoritative testimony, there are rising in the United States currents favorable to us, which permit us to hope for the possibility of establishing close commercial and financial connections. . . . But close relations in business life are not formed of themselves; preparations must be made for them.

"With America it is the more difficult because we do not know her at all, and America does not know us; even worse—she has wrong and unfavorable conceptions of us, owing to the circumstance that our enemies are conducting there a wide propaganda against us, and we, as usual, pay no attention to the falsehoods and calumnies which are spread about us there. . . . . .

"To bring about closer relations with America by such means as are suitable is now one of the most important problems which must not be put off too long. It is necessary that we should prepare the ground now for closer relations with the great transatlantic Republic after the war, otherwise we risk being left with our good intentions. Others will get ahead of us."

Equally strong are the views of the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, which points out that it is up to us to hold the commercial advantages we have gained. It says:

"Having attained the first place in Russia as regards imports, the United States will have to meet, after the war, the persistent efforts of the Germans to regain their dominant position in our markets.

"There is, therefore, nothing surprizing that, having occupied since the beginning of the war the first place in the world in the extent of her exports, the United States will wish to retain her

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commercial relations with the Russian market, which has proved of so great a capacity for absorbing American products.

"Our ultraprotectionists, of course, will place all sorts of obstacles in the path of the Americans, in their efforts to come into closer relations with us.

"Those, however, to whom the interests of great Russia are dear and who wish to create conditions for the better development of the productive forces of the country, so crippled by this burdensome war, can not help greeting the efforts to bring about closer relations between us and the United States, based on mutual concessions. Without the financial assistance of the United States as well as the import of American products, we shall hardly be able to throw off the economic yoke of Germany and free ourselves from that inconceivably high cost of living which undermines the strength of the poorer classes of the population who have already suffered from the war."

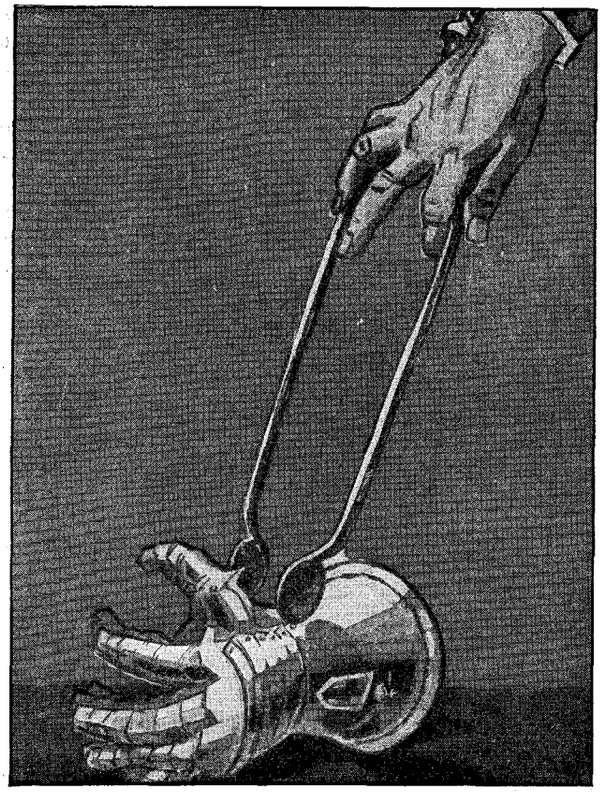
Recalling the *Novoye Vremya's* complaint of the mutual lack of sympathy and knowledge between the two countries, we find the Manchester *Guardian* indulging in regrets that even between allies, such as Britain and Russia, a "regrettable lack of understanding" exists. What *The Guardian* writes for the enlightenment of the English is not altogether inapposite for ourselves, especially when we consider that after the war we shall have to meet with British competition in the markets of Russia. It says:

"Russia has been a mystery to us and she has been a good deal of a bogy-man into the bargain. Contrasted with the common stock of information on the doings and outlook of France or Germany, our knowledge of Russia during the past century has been a queer blank, punctuated by stories of Nihilists or bureaucrats or serfs, by plans for the possession of Constantinople which it was Britain's duty to frustrate, or, later still, by a dim 'soul of Russia' which was the hunting-ground of rather exclusive literary people. How many ordinarily well-educated Englishmen, even now, after two years of Russia as an ally, have ever as much as set eyes on a copy of a Russian newspaper? The bringing about of a closer understanding between the peoples of the two countries is a great field for profitable work, and every proposal to begin on it should be welcomed and supported. It will be good for the democracy of Russia, and it will be equally advantageous for our own."

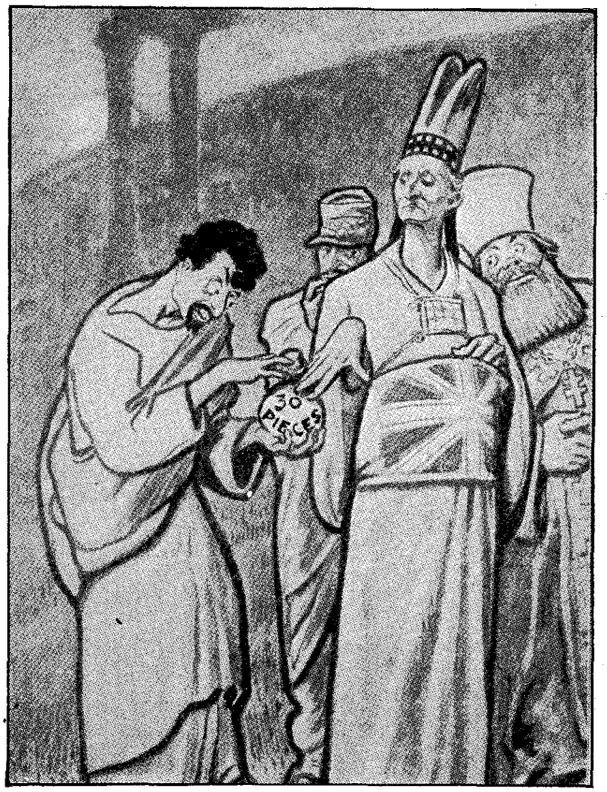
"THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF ITALY"

A THRILL OF DELIGHT swept through commercial Italy, when, early in July, the German Government notified the German banks that henceforth Italian subjects were to be treated on the same policy as belligerents. This step was seized by the Italian press as an admirable excuse for ending the curiously anomalous position in which Italy stands to-day. She is now one of the Entente Allies, she is fighting with her former ally, Austria, but is still technically at peace with Germany. Many of the influential organs of the press in Italy have longed desired war with the northern Empire, and this not from any enthusiastic devotion to the cause of the Allies, but because financial freedom and profit can be gained by it. Judging from the vast expanses of white space found in the Italian papers to-day, the Government is not so anxious as the press for a formal state of war with Germany, and is repressing, by a ruthless exercise of the censorship, the ultrabellicose attitude of the newspapers. It is, however, in the still uncensored financial columns of the papers that we find the secret of this exuberance. To understand it, it will be necessary to recall the fact that when Prince von Bülow left Rome in May, 1915, he agreed with the Italian Government that in the event of an Austro-Italian war both Germany and Italy should respect the private property of either nation. The Italian papers claim that Italy has scrupulously observed this understanding while Germany has not, and the recent step of the Imperial Government is hailed in Italian financial circles as a unique opportunity of "escaping from the thraldom of German financial dominance." German capital has long ruled Italian commerce, and many influential journals are now urging the sequestration of German firms in Italy. For example, Maffeo Pantaleone, one of Italy's most distinguished economists, writes to the Rome *Idea Nazionale:*

"Shall we sequester German capital in Italian navigation companies, in industrial, metallurgical, and mechanical enter-



ITALY'S GAUNTLET!
Hardly fit to touch.
—© *Kladderdatsch* (Berlin).



JUDAS ITALIANO.
Betrays his brother for 30,000,000 pieces of silver.
—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

HOW GERMANY REGARDS "UNGRATEFUL ITALY."

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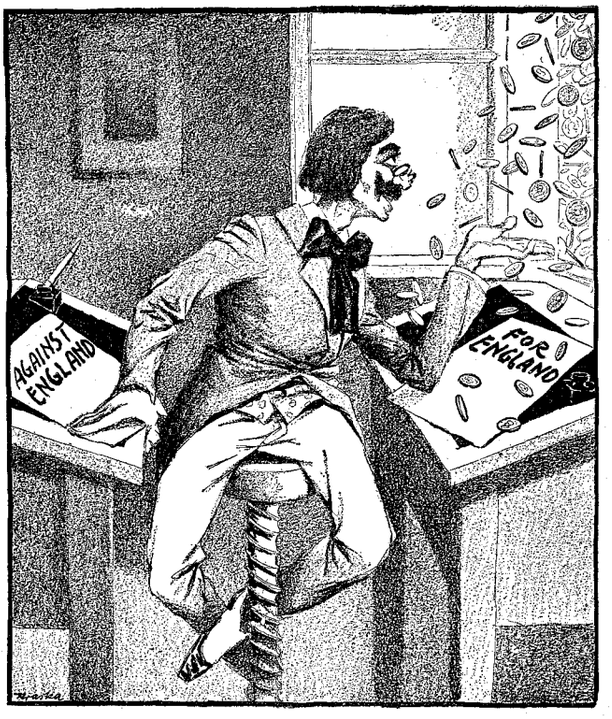
prises, in cotton-mills, electric-power plants, street-car lines, banks, mines, and commercial institutions? Do we not wish to sequester it? Then let us expropriate it by paying for it with Italian paper, which is good money for Italians and should be excellent money for Germans. If the Government needs a list of German property in Italy we shall furnish it immediately if desired."

How entirely German capital dominated Italian commerce can be learned from a book now receiving much attention in the Italian press. This is "The German Conquest of Italy," by a Mr. Giovanni Preziosi, a distinguished financial authority, who charges that Italians in high places are "secretly in league with Germany" and are "traitors to their country." In the preface, written by Mr. Colonna di Cesare, we find a vivid picture of the financial penetration of the peninsula by Germany. He writes:

"Here a German factory or branch of some German house suddenly arose, there a German financial institution, after bitterly fighting against an important native firm, comes at the last minute to its succor on the basis of a favorable bargain. Suddenly a strike breaks out among the crews or the employees of some still independent steamship company, while its rivals, trained already by our two Teutonic overlords, stealthily encourage the strikers by generous money subventions. Secret agreements seemed somehow to protect the Austrian merchant marine against the danger of Italian competition in the Adriatic. . . .

"The conspiracy was perfectly organized—societies, clubs, corrupted politicians, scores of dailies and hundreds of weeklies and monthlies—all of them played their particular part of the game; but the principal rôle was reserved to our banks, national, state, and local. We now remember the Teutonic intrigues before, during, and after our war in Libya. We recall attacks on the Banco di Roma, our great patriotic institution, which was replaced by a bank entirely dominated by Germany, for while its arms were in Milan its head reposed in the lap of the *Reichskanzler*. It comes to our minds now how suddenly our relations with our 'allies' became closer and closer, altho they openly manifested their sympathies with our enemy, Turkey. Germanophil Italian functionaries filled our embassies in Berlin and Vienna, and our Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well."



VENAL ITALY.

"Oh, how I love such rain! Of course, when it stops, I'll turn away from the window!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

Mr. Preziosi's final conclusions are not altogether pleasant reading to a patriotic Italian, for he says:

"But let us be frank; we were an easy prey for the Germans because our whole industrial life is not a healthy one. Among all the great nations ours is the worst organized, from an industrial standpoint. There is something abnormal—well, why be afraid to tell the truth?—something fraudulent in our business, in our financial transactions. The public at large is almost always the loser. Investments in our home industries are more than risky. Can we, then, wonder that German efficiency, German patience, German gold, laid heavy hands upon us? And this, in spite of the cheapness of our labor, in spite of the natural skill of our artizans, in spite of our splendid geographical position, which makes of our country a bridge uniting three continents.

"Germany, taking advantage of our weakness, did her best to suppress any attempt on our part at industrial expansion. Our steamship companies, little by little, fell into German hands. They dominated our Parliament, dictating our tariff legislation, inspiring our financial and foreign policy. Who ruined our cotton, who our automobile industry? German intrigue, assisted by our own countrymen—men either naturally stupid or blinded by foreign gold!"

He denounces as traitors an Italian Senator, a merchant prince of Piedmont, a stock-broker of Genoa, and a "great technical genius" of central Italy. "All these big men," he says, "are nothing but the masked hirelings of the powerful financial headquarters of Germany in Italy." Indeed, he adds:

"The more we study the events of the last few *ante-bellum* years, the more are we amazed at the stupendous ruin caused by the agitations of that nefarious banking institution and its agents. We can not forget its infamous *coup de bourse* when it threw upon the Italian market an enormous block of shares and bonds at quintuple their value, causing subsequently numberless bankruptcies, depriving hundreds of thousands of our people of all their savings. How can we be silent on its machinations against the restoration of our merchant marine? Nor has the echo of the Deport artillery scandal yet died away when it tried to impose upon our army a material rejected by all other nations.

"But in spite of our revelations, in spite of our just accusations, we are convinced that the overwhelming majority of our compatriots, who, for a variety of reasons, stood in the service of pan-Germanistic interests, are, in their heart of hearts, good Italians, and, no doubt, the guns thundering in the Trentino have made an end forever to the Teutonic incubus weighing on our breasts."

THE SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE—A remarkable tribute to the spirit of Germany is found in the *Echo Belge*, which, since the occupation of Belgium, has been published in Holland instead of in Brussels. It records an interview with a Hollander, the member of the staff of one of the boats plying up and down the Rhine, all of which are now staffed by Hollanders, as the German members of the crew have been recalled for some form of war-service. As having unique opportunities for observation, he was asked to describe the state of mind of the German people, and he remarked:

"In general, astounding; yes, I must say, admirable! Why aren't such energy and such a spirit of sacrifice put to the use of a better cause? At Düsseldorf, in one of the restaurants, where I sought in vain for the shadow of a meal, I saw a woman come in. She was in mourning, and had three children with her. 'My husband,' she said, sobbing, 'was on one of those ships which were sunk in the naval battle. Here I am a widow with five orphans.' But suddenly she pulled herself together again, and added, '*Für Gott und Vaterland!*' These little incidents are of daily occurrence.

"An astonishing discretion prevails everywhere. Warning placards are all around one. If soldiers are speaking together, they grow silent at the approach of a civilian.

"People reckon that the war is the doing of the militarist party and its chief, the Crown Prince. They never talk of him, and their silence is significant. Only once, when my attention was elsewhere, I thought I heard something whispered about 'the big empty-head.' That is the current nickname for the Crown Prince, '*der dicke eitel Kopf*.' The Emperor is still as popular as ever. His portrait is everywhere. People have no grudge against him. He is pitied rather for allowing himself to be dragged by his entourage into this dreadful war. But 'the wine is drawn, and must be drunk.' It concerns the safety and the welfare of the Empire."

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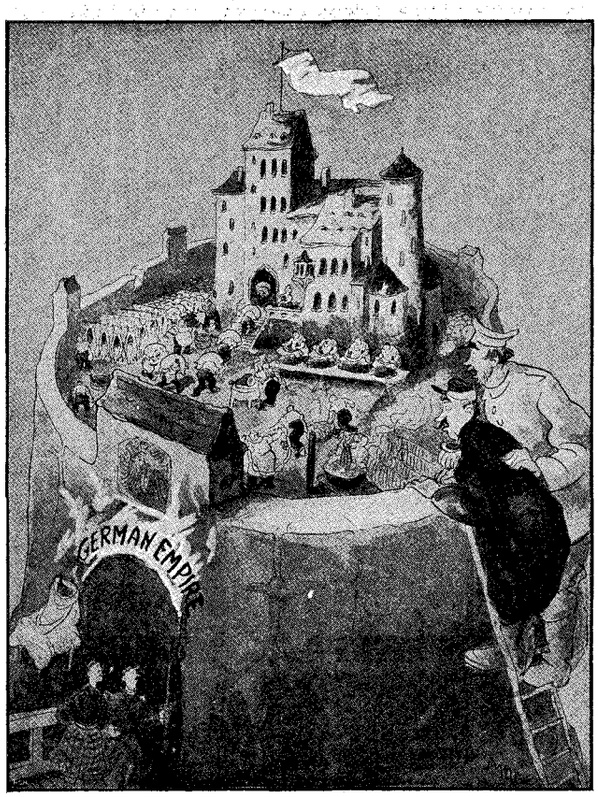
THE COMING HARVEST

ANXIOUS EYES are cast throughout Europe toward the coming harvest, for almost all the belligerent countries are suffering from a food-problem in some form or other. In Great Britain the question is one of price rather than quantity, and the rise in the cost of some commodities has been phenomenal. According to the figures given in the official *Labour Gazette*, issued by the Board of Trade, we find that between July 1, 1914, and June 1, 1916, the price of frozen beef had risen 100 per cent.; mutton, 121 per cent.; granulated sugar, 155 per cent.; potatoes, 58 per cent.; flour, 57 per cent.; and, taking an average of twenty-one articles of food in daily use, it states that the combined increase in their price amounted to 62 per cent. in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, and 59 per cent. for the entire country.

In Russia, too, the food-question is serious, tho it is a matter of organization, not scarcity of material. The Petrograd *Ryetch* says:

"For several months we have insisted upon the necessity of preparing for a well-regulated distribution of food-supplies among the population. For that there exists one means, to which Germany had recourse at the end of the first half-year of the war—the card system.

"Our position, of course, can not be compared with Germany's. Even now, at the approach of the third year of the war, many of our most acute food difficulties are caused, not by a lack of supplies, but by disorganization, chaos, disorder. But we must not conceal from ourselves that it is necessary to begin immediately a thorough registration and a more economical use of our supplies. Otherwise we may stumble upon most unpleasant surprizes."



GERMANY'S ABUNDANT SUPPLIES.

THE BESIEGERS. "We'd much rather be inside than out."
—© *Kladderdatsch* (Berlin).

So serious is the situation that we find the Duma urging the Government to energetic action, and, according to the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, it passed this resolution:

"Taking into consideration (1) that there is a sufficient supply of many articles of first necessity, as flour, cereals, etc., while as to fish the resources of the Empire are inexhaustible, at the same time there is noticeable, in separate localities, an acute shortage of such articles; (2) that such shortage is caused mainly by the disorganization of the railroad system, therefore the Imperial Duma expresses a wish that the Government should take all possible measures for increasing the carrying capacity of the railroads."

How Germany stands it is little difficult to discover, for, according to the press, we are told one day that the people are starving and the next that there is not only a sufficient but an ample supply of foodstuffs. However, anxiety is felt in regard to the coming harvest, for we find so reliable a journal as the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* writing:

"If the current year were again to bring a bad harvest, which God forbid, we should have to accept that also and endeavor to put up with it. We must not make the farmers responsible. Let us always bear that in mind."

Turning to the official agricultural weekly for northwest Germany, the *Amtliches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt für Nordwestdeutschland*, we are told that—

"The hay harvest has begun and is yielding a good crop. A plentiful hay harvest is also to be expected in other parts of the country. The state of cereals is only good where a sufficient amount of artificial manure was available. The lack of nitrogenous manure has everywhere caused a menace to the rye. The state of winter barley and wheat is generally good. This is true also of the summer crops, of roots, beans, and clover. The fruit-trees have blossomed abundantly and set well. The cherry harvest will be middling to good. Pears are scanty. The crop of currants is, on the whole, disappointing.

"Where the cattle graze in the meadows they have done well. Owing to the good supply of grass, a noticeable improvement has also occurred in stall-feeding. The feeding of pigs still leaves everything to be desired. It is much to be deplored that, generally speaking, the meadows have either a very sparse cattle population or are entirely without cattle. . . . . .

"The trade in the produce of the soil is of no importance worth mentioning. The prices of cattle are unprecedented. When they are to be obtained at all, horses, foals, breeding cattle, milch cattle, and pigs fetch fabulously high prices.

"The position as regards labor is deplorable. Agriculturists have to have recourse to the help of prisoners of war. Should this not be forthcoming, as is frequently the case, agriculture can only be partially carried on, and then only with the greatest difficulty."

Coming to an estimate of the world's wheat harvest, we find the Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad* predicting a smaller crop throughout the world. Including Canada, it estimates the output of all the belligerent countries at 25,000,000 quarters, at 8¼ bushels to the quarter. Each of the Allied countries, it says, expects a smaller harvest this year, and the falling off in the output of the Central Powers will amount to 35 per cent. The devastated countries, like Poland, Servia, and Belgium, are expected to produce 2,250,000 bushels of wheat as against 9,000,000 last year, and the *Handelsblad* considers the possibility of Galician wheat-fields being destroyed by Russian invaders. Turning to the United States, the *Handelsblad* estimates our output at 107,000,000 quarters as against 126,000,000 in 1915, and predicts a general rise in price, both here and abroad, as it considers that the wheat-supply will not meet the demand.

Another, and more optimistic, estimate comes from the Italian capital and is contained in the latest *Report of the International Institute of Agriculture*. The experts of this great scientific institute say that, tho the harvest is by no means up to last year's standard, it is better than the average for the years 1909–1913. They estimate the total wheat crop of this year in the seven most important countries as 1,387,785,000 bushels, or 268,569,000 bushels less than last year. From the United States they expect a yield of 724,500,000 bushels, or about 25 per cent. less than last year; from India, 24,500,000 bushels, or a decrease of 15 per cent., and from Italy, 186,000,000 bushels, an increase of 12 per cent. over last year's crop. Barley prospects are everywhere poorer than last year, while oats and rye are also not up to the average.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

CLEAN SWIMMING-POOLS

THE SWIMMING-POOL is a warm-weather luxury, and is becoming increasingly popular. Outdoors and indoors, in clubs, hotels, gymnasiums, parks, and playgrounds, there is hardly a citizen, rich or poor, male or female, who can not now take a plunge when he or she sees fit so to do. A plunge in the water is healthful under proper conditions; but in certain cases there is only too much reason to fear that the swimming-pool is nothing but an unemptied bathtub. If the swimming-pool is not to be discredited, we must see that it is filled with clean water and frequented by clean bathers. Such a pool is not a place to wash, but a place to get the reaction due to exercise in clear, cool water. In an article entitled "Making the Swimming-pool Safe," contributed by Lucie von Hiddessen to *The Forecast* (New York, July), we read in substance as follows:

"Altho the public baths, as everybody knows, were prominent in the life of ancient times, they were discontinued during the Middle Ages as being a dangerous source of disease. In modern life, however, there has been a tremendous revival of the public swimming-bath, and now most communities of any size possess one or more of these pools, which, under proper conditions, are a wholesome source of joy and delight for the people, and a means of exercise that can not be surpassed in its health-bringing results.

"But to be healthful the pool must be clean. Swimming-pool sanitation is a question of vital importance, but, strange to say, it is only within the last three or four years that it has received serious attention. Altho it is difficult to estimate the amount of disease which is spread by any one insanitary pool, physicians in private practise have again and again traced the source of cases of contagious disease to some pool, and it is due to the repeated agitation of such physicians that the subject of swimming-pool sanitation has at last come to occupy a permanent place in public health.

"It was not until the attention of the public had been called to five outbreaks of disease following bathing in rivers or pools contaminated by sewage that the matter was seriously taken up. Since then the sanitary conditions of swimming-pools are guarded after a fashion, but even where conditions are theoretically almost ideal, as in New York City, the practical use of the pools is often actually dangerous because of careless inspection and attendance.

"There are two ways in which water may become polluted and unfit for bathing. In the first place, water itself is often initially polluted by sewage contamination, as it is when its source is some river or stream into which sewage is emptied. Many cities which have hitherto been proud of the floating baths installed along their river-fronts have either converted them into closed baths fed by filtered water, or have issued official statements warning citizens against their use.

"The second, and possibly more important, mode of contamination is that resulting from pollution by the bathers themselves. In Liverpool it was found that in about ten minutes the water from the skin and hair of each bather added approximately 4,000,000 germs to the swimming-baths. In the second-class baths, which were used chiefly by small boys, each bather brought into the water 6,000,000,000 germs, so that toward the end of the day the water held 4,676 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

"In Hamburg swimming-pools, where conditions had been thought to be satisfactory, the number of germs rose as high as 101,000 per cubic centimeter in a single day. Beyond this number, however, it was found that the germs did not increase, because on the principle of a septic tank the germs devoured one another and prevented further increase.

"The idea of bathing in a septic tank, however, is scarcely attractive, even tho most of the germs contained in it may be harmless. From a hygienic standpoint, it is the number of bacteria of intestinal origin which alone interest us, and these germs, dangerous to human health, do not appear in any definite proportion to the total number of bacteria present. Hence it is possible for a pool which appears to be very dirty, and which has a high bacteriological count, to be comparatively safe, while a pool which looks clear and inviting may be virulently dangerous on account of the high proportion of disease germs which have been injected into it."

A simple, inexpensive, and convenient method of disinfecting pools has now been discovered, the writer tells us. Not only will it reduce the number of bacteria, but it will actually make the pool completely sterile and keep it so for several days. This method consists of sprinkling into the water chlorid of lime in the ratio of one part to two million parts of water. The semiweekly use of this simple expedient is a most efficient and unobjectionable means of keeping the water sterile. Recently, the use of copper sulfate has been recommended as more effective, because it is not irritating, is cheaper, and has no odor. We quote and condense further:

"Several of the most expensively equipped pools of Europe and this country are provided with a system for constant purification of the water in the tank through chemical precipitation, filtration, and aeration. In some baths this filtered water is renewed only once or twice during the season. Analyses proved the absolute absence of microbes and other injurious substances, but it is obvious to any one who is personally accustomed to the use of a swimming-pool that; altho filtration may, under certain circumstances, be desirable, it alone is not sufficient to keep a pool of water clean, except where a weekly emptying of the pool takes place in addition.

"The question as to how frequently and completely the water in a pool should be changed is dependent on a number of factors. The water in the pool of a private athletic club requires changing less often than the water of a pool in a municipal or other public bath-house. The ideal standard would be to have the pool emptied, cleaned, scoured, and refilled every twenty-four hours.

"However carefully the water in the pool is renewed, the good work is wholly undone if care is omitted in the prevention of water contamination. As far as possible, dirt and bacteria should be prevented from entering the pool and contaminating the water by the strictest attention to the cleanliness of the bodies of the bathers themselves. This means that shower-bath compartments must be provided for the bathers, and that a thorough ablution should be insisted on before they are allowed to enter the pool.

"A good plan to insure the preliminary shower is to have all dressing compartments on an upper gallery, from which stairs for bathers lead to the shower-baths. Only after using the showers should the bathers be allowed to pass on and enter the pool.

"Great care should be taken to have the dressing-compartments clean, especially the floors, because the dirt which the bathers take into the pool on their feet is one of the main sources of contamination. The floors should preferably be of enameled brick or tile, which can be flushed out with a hose.

"Towels are often an important source of contagion. The unsanitary roller-towel is fast disappearing, but even the individual bath-towels, which are supplied at some public pools, are often dangerous on account of insufficient sterilization during the laundering.

"In conclusion, let us remember that the swimming-pool is a luxury which, unless it can be furnished by a municipality or other organization under safe and sanitary conditions, should not be furnished at all. It is a luxury, however, so invigorating and joy-bringing that more and more communities are coming to regard it as a necessity.

"Moreover, the sanitation of the swimming-pool is largely a matter of common sense in supervision, and not until every user of the pool has an intelligent understanding of the conditions involved, and is willing to constitute himself a volunteer inspector to encourage the enforcement of sanitary conditions, can we hope to have safe pools."

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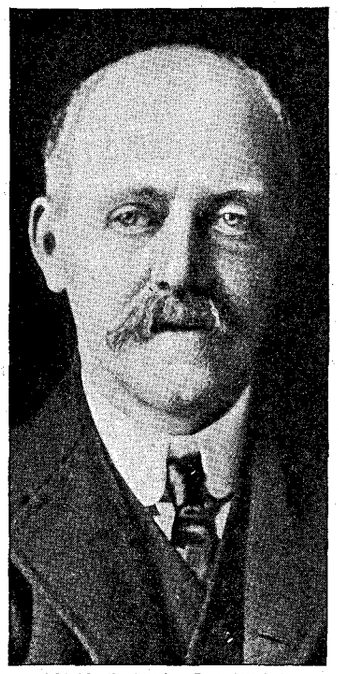
THE DYES IN THE SUBMARINE

EXPERTS IN CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY do not seem to think that any amount of dyestuffs likely to be imported by the undersea route will go far toward relieving the dye-famine or will even lower prices very much. The fact that the *Deutschland* brought dyes rather than synthetic chemicals is commented upon below. The chemicals would have yielded greater profit, which seems to indicate that the promoters were not altogether influenced by the immediate desire to make money—rather, perhaps, by a wish to postpone the further investment of American capital in a dyestuff-industry of our own. Says an editorial writer in *Weekly Drug Markets* (New York, July 12):

"No great commercial possibilities are likely to develop as a result of this undersea exhibition. Commerce can not be carried on in this way as a regular thing; the cost would be prohibitive. A submarine load of the greatest imaginable carrying capacity would be at the present time but as a drop in the bucket of American consumption. Before the war the normal consumption of German and Austrian dyes amounted to about 36,000 tons a year, and one can readily understand that the supply of 700 tons more or less which the submarine is supposed to have brought to Baltimore can not possibly end the dye-famine or go far toward upsetting the market. The further operation of a line of submarines as freight-carriers from Germany to this country, with any degree of regularity, is also extremely improbable. The business is too uncertain. Occasional undersea boats are likely to reach our ports, but wholesale relief from the dye- and drug-famine is not likely to come from this source."



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A VINDICATED REFORMER.

Mr. William Willett urged the British for years to adopt the daylight-saving plan, but they could not see its merits until Germany accepted it. Then they believed.

On another page the same paper has more to say on the subject. We quote a few paragraphs:

"The fact that she carried a cargo of dyes rather than of synthetic chemicals indicates, according to some, that the promoters of the undersea carrier were influenced by other motives than profit. 'Had profit been the object,' said Dr. F. X. Harold, consulting dye expert, . . . 'coal-tar medicinals would have yielded a greater return pound for pound than the dyes. It seems, therefore, that Germany's object in sending dyes must be regarded as a sort of warning to American manufacturers. If she can postpone, even for a few months, the investment of further capital in the American dyestuff industry, it will facilitate greatly her efforts to regain her dye monopoly after the close of the war.' . . . . . .

"Greatest interest centers in the assortment brought in by the *Deutschland*. Obviously the dyes will be in the most concentrated form, five and ten times as strong as those that are commonly being sold to-day, and it is natural to expect that they will be of the rarer and most expensive shades, several of which have been virtually out of the market here for the past two years.

"Speculation settles upon dyes of the phthalein series, basic greens and violets, such as malachite green and methyl violet, ponceau, and rhodamin, as high-priced colors difficult of manufacture that are likely to be in the submarine's cargo. That the exact shades and quantities will never be fully known is regarded as likely by some. Whatever firms receive the dyes, it will be to their great advantage to hold up the present high prices of the rare shades, and with this object it is thought that secrecy will be maintained as to the exact composition of the shipment. As a factor in the dye market exprest it: 'Regular customers will probably be asked to indicate their most pressing wants, and the dyes in the shipment will be distributed among them *pro rata*. I should not be surprized if they never reached the open market, assuming, of course, that the lot is well assorted.'"

THE SAVING-DAYLIGHT MOVEMENT

A CURIOUS INSTANCE of the wide adoption of a plan, for scientific reasons, against the almost unanimous advice of scientific authorities, is to be found in the scheme known as daylight-saving, now incorporated in the laws of the chief European nations and advocated by many persons for this country. Stated plainly, this amounts to a plan for making people get up earlier in summer by telling them officially that it is an hour later than it really is. All clocks are to be set ahead by law at the beginning of summer and set back again in the autumn. Dr. George F. Kuntz, who gives the history of this movement in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, July 8), remarks that it is practically identical with a suggestion made semihumorously by Benjamin Franklin in 1784, and entitled by him "An Economical Project." Writes Dr. Kuntz:

"For many years more or less consecutive efforts have been made in several countries to bring about the enactment of laws providing for a change of official time in the spring and in the autumn. By moving the hands of the clock forward so that the apparent time becomes one, two, or three hours faster than the actual time, the average working-day would be correspondingly shifted to earlier hours.

"For example, an eight-hour day, beginning at 8 A.M. and ending at 5 P.M., with the hour's rest from noon to 1 P.M., would really begin, if the hands of the clock were moved forward one hour, at 7 A.M. and would end at 4 P.M., the noonday repose running from 11 A.M. to the actual noon, altho according to the clock it would still last from noon to 1 P.M.

"This very simple adjustment would produce a number of very beneficial effects. Normally, with the earlier sunrise, we awaken much earlier in the spring and summer than in the autumn and winter, and there would hence be absolutely no hardship in getting up at five or six o'clock, instead of at six or seven o'clock. This being conceded, the worker in any trade or profession, where more or less fixt hours are maintained, would enjoy the inestimable gain of a full hour's daylight and sunshine at the end of the day's labor for recreation, exercise, or repose. This offers marked advantages on the hygienic side.

"Scarcely less important, however, and even more so in many cases, is the unquestionable economic gain derivable from the enactment of such a measure. The saving entailed by the substitution of an hour's daylight for an hour during which artificial illumination of some kind must be resorted to, may at first sight seem a small matter, but in the aggregate it represents the saving of a very large sum of money, one running into the millions of dollars for a population like our own."

Perhaps more consistent effort has been made in England, during the past ten years, for the realization of this reform than in any other country. One of the original propositions was to set the clocks forward at three monthly intervals, but it was recognized that such frequent changes would lead to confusion, and also that three hours would be rather excessive. Hence the plan was modified to a shift of one hour, which, after two defeats in Parliament—in 1911 and 1914—has finally been adopted, following closely the lead of Britain's chief enemy and rival. Writes Dr. Kuntz:

"Now, at last, in the throes of the world-war and under the economic pressure resulting therefrom, comes the news that Germany, the land of efficiency, has really enacted and enforced the change by effective provisions. Dr. Harold Jacoby, Professor of Astronomy, Columbia University, after remarking that the change in Germany has been made principally for factory-

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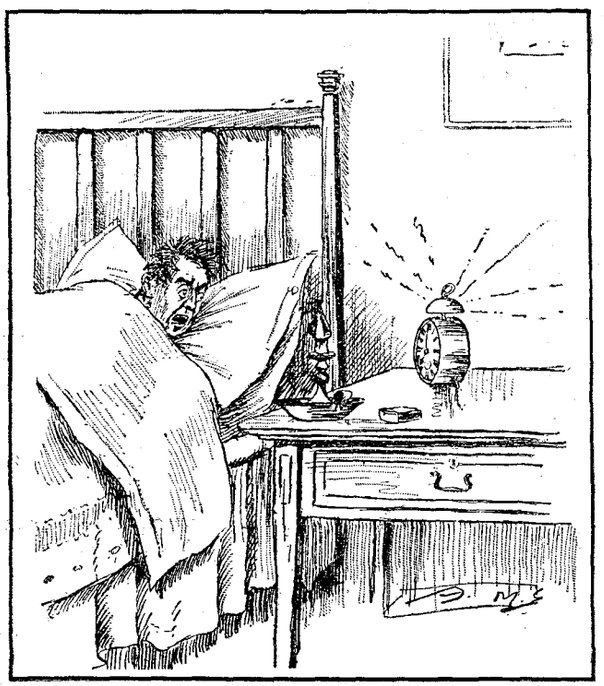
workers, confesses that it is not easy to determine whether the main object was to give them more daylight for rest and recreation, or to get better results from the munition-factories.

"Germany's measure became operative on the first of May of this year, and Austria-Hungary has already, or will soon, fall into line with her ally. The close commercial connection between Holland and Germany rendered Dutch cooperation almost inevitable, and in the neighboring Scandinavian countries similar action will soon be taken. The Danish Minister of Instruction has introduced in the Folkething a daylight-saving bill on the lines of the German regulation, making the change effective from May 15 to September 30; and Sweden and Norway have decided to follow the same course. Nova Scotia has the honor of being the first country in the New World to introduce this innovation. . . . . .

"In England, the change was effected at 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, May 21, when all clocks were moved forward one hour, so as to mark 3 A.M. This gave Sunday, a holiday, for adjustment to the new conditions, and 2 o'clock Sunday morning was regarded as the time at which the least interference with railroad trains would result. The return to the old time will be made on September 30, or rather at 2 A.M. of October 1, also a Sunday. The only exception to the general rule in public institutions will be in the case of some of the parks in the large cities, which will open at the old time (apparently an hour later), so that the actual time of closing shall not be earlier than under the customary rules, thus giving the public the benefit of their use for a longer time at the end of the day.

"Italy fell into line on June 3, the new standard being introduced at midnight of that day, when, by royal decree, all clocks were moved forward one hour. Last, but not least, among the converts to the plan for lengthened daylight was France, where, as we have already noted, there seems to have been a little hesitation to follow a German lead. As, however, England was among the first to conform, and the inconvenience for intercommunication of having a different time-standard in the two neighboring countries must have been patent to all, the new system has now been accepted by the French, the change to remain in operation until October 1. . . . . .

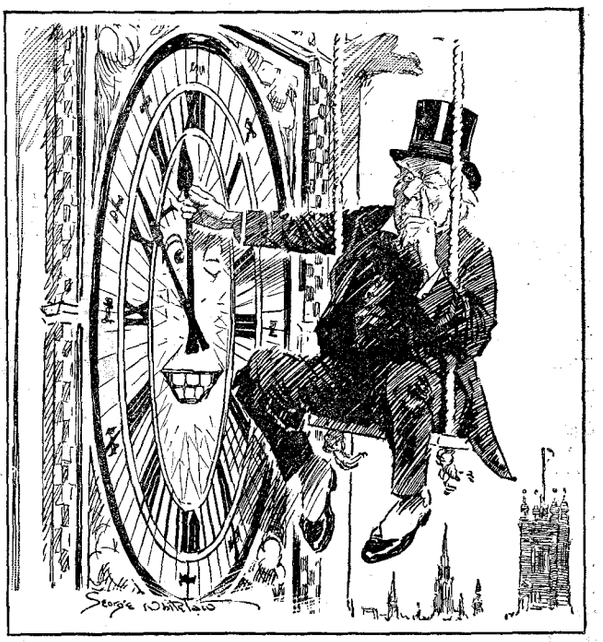
"That quite unexpected results may sometimes be produced by legislative measures is shown by the recent statement that,



PODGERS—(as alarm goes) "Liar!"
—Moreland in *The Passing Show.*

since the provisions of the Daylight-Saving Bill have been put into operation in England, there has been an increased consumption of gasoline, instead of a saving, as had been confidently expected. The added hour of daylight has been utilized for motoring, and a motor-car is a very active consumer of gasoline. It is believed that the Government will endeavor to correct this state of things by stringent enactments, just as Sunday 'joy-riding' has been more or less effectively curbed in England."

Professor Jacoby, Dr. Kuntz goes on to say, does not think this change would be productive of the same advantages here as in Great Britain. Our territory is so large, and the differences in the time between sunrise and sunset are so considerable



A BIG BEN-EFIT.
MR. ASQUITH—"Who said we don't economize?"
—Whitelaw in *The Passing Show.*

in various localities, that it would be difficult to establish a rule applicable to all parts of the country. Even in England considerable opposition to the change has developed among the railroad companies, since a complete readjustment of schedules is among its results. In France, the change is made in the face of an adverse report from the Academy of Sciences. It has been asserted that in this country Cleveland and Detroit have already adopted "daylight-saving" ordinances. On examination, however, these ordinances are seen to provide for the use, throughout the year, of Eastern standard time instead of that of the "Central" time-zone, in which these cities properly belong. This is not precisely the same thing as the effort to save summer daylight, described above.

SUNBURN PHOTOGRAPHY—The possibility of using one's own skin as a sensitive surface for making a photographic print is noted by a correspondent of *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, June 10). As a method of attaching a portrait of one's sweetheart to one's person, the plan has certain advantages over tattooing, that must be at once apparent. Says the writer:

"My attention was called to this at Newport many years ago by sitting, at a dinner-party, opposite a young lady who had spent the day on a yacht and had on her neck and shoulders a reproduction in sunburn of the pattern of the lace in the shirt-waist she had worn. I was led to experiment at the beginning of the next summer, before my own arms had become sunburned, with various protecting media. Common rubber adhesive-plaster gives perfect protection, and stays on until it is intentionally pulled off. Any design which can be cut in plaster, such as a monogram or a profile head, is left white as the surrounding skin darkens by sunburn. More than this, a head from a strong negative can be printed by attaching the negative, which must be, of course, of flexible film, to the skin with collodion. The longer it is left on, the better the print. A week or two gives a good result."

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WHY LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS?

PHYSICIANS, NO MATTER HOW LEARNED, do not write directions to their plumbers or their grocers in Latin. Why should they think it necessary to give instructions to their druggists in that language? There are many good reasons, we are assured by members of the medical profession; but a few, at least, think that the practise is nothing but a relic of medievalism, and insist on writing their prescriptions in the vernacular. In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), Prof. Bernard Fantus, of the University of Illinois College of Medicine, states the chief reasons for retaining the Latin prescription, and then proceeds to demolish them. A committee of the Council of the American Medical Association, he tells us, still considers Latin desirable for the names of ingredients, not so necessary for the directions to the druggist, and positively objectionable for the directions to the patient, who is presumably not a Latinist. Arguments in favor of the wholly Latin prescription are summarized by Dr. Fantus as follows:

"1. The Latin names of drugs are more definite, concise, and unchangeable.

"2. A Latin prescription can be compounded all over the civilized world.

"3. Latin prescriptions are used internationally in medical literature.

"4. It guards the patient against knowledge that might be prejudicial: (*a*) as to the physician's intention; (*b*) as to greater ease in securing the prescribed drug without a prescription, with possible formation of habit or other detriment.

"5. Better form is preserved. 'To encourage the use of English official names would easily lead to the use of unofficial English, or common names, which often are indefinite; less pains would be required in mastering the art, and the results would be probably greater laxity in prescribing and less familiarity with the official substances.' "

HE PREFERS ENGLISH TO LATIN.

Dr. Bernard Fantus thinks that Latin prescription-writing is a pretense, and "absolutely stifles originality."

These objections Dr. Fantus disposes of by pointing out that English official drug-names are just as definite and concise as the Latin, and no more changeable; that the ability to have a prescription refilled abroad without medical supervision is far from desirable, as the various national pharmacopœias do not correspond; that Latin drug-names are not international; that secrecy is rarely, if ever, essential in medical practise, and is very poor policy; and, finally, that the teaching of the complicated Latin prescription leaves little time for getting into students' minds the really important things about the art of prescribing which have nothing to do with the language used. Besides all this, there are, he says, some substantial reasons for using English. These he gives as follows:

"1. The Roman numerals, especially I and L, are apt to be mistaken for each other. . . . . .

"2. Unusual directions to the pharmacist are generally written in English, even in Latin prescriptions.

"3. New drugs are continually being introduced, the coining of the Latin names for which is an embarrassment to the prescriber.

"4. Latin prescription-writing absolutely stifles originality in prescribing.

"5. After all, the whole proposition of writing prescriptions in Latin is a pretense at a knowledge of Latin, of which most of us possess so little that we would be unwilling to have our ability tested by one who is a recognized authority in that language.

"6. When one thinks of the crowded medical curriculum and the comparatively small number of hours set aside for pharmacology and therapeutics, it seems a pity to waste any of it on the acquiring of an antiquated form of expression."

Professor Fantus bids us note, in conclusion, that the real reason for prescription-writing in Latin is historic. It originated when Latin was the chief medium for exchange of scientific thought. These days, of course, are past. He asks: "Is it not time to relieve our medical students of this useless burden that is put on them to the detriment of something else that would be much more useful to them and to their patients?"

SCIENCE—TEUTON AND LATIN

"THE GERMAN is the artizan of science: the Latin is its artist." "The German plods away and piles up facts and figures in mountains: the Frenchman or the Italian achieves a master-stroke of scientific genius by inspiration." These generalizations, which some may question, are evidently the work of a writer of Latin race. They are, in fact, taken from an essay by an Italian astronomer, Mr. I. Boccardi, in the *Revue Générale des Sciences Pures et Appliquées* (Paris, April 30). Boccardi first attempted, he tells us, to compare groups of the greatest scientific names, Teuton and Latin, in an effort to reach his generalization. But the great men are international. Descartes, Leibnitz, and Newton are not respectively French, German, and English, but are supermen, owing allegiance, not to the nations of their birth, but to the whole human race. To arrive at a conclusion, it was necessary to extend the investigation further. Writes Mr. Boccardi:

"If we examine the totality of the scientific output of the various nations, we gradually reach *terra firma*. Thus, German science is undoubtedly characterized by its profound analytical spirit. No superficiality with them. When they attack a problem, they leave little to be gleaned by others. Their general scientific activity can be best symbolized by the methods of the laboratory of analytical chemistry. And this is true of the products of the factory and of the young scholar's thesis as well; all is finished to the last detail and enriched with exhaustive notes and with the documents so tiresome to the Latin character.

"This indefatigability is one of the principal traits of the German race. If you want to undertake a work needing the combined efforts of groups of scholars for decades, if necessary, take the train for Berlin. Two examples may suffice. The first is the analytical and descriptive catalog, in twenty folio volumes, of 300,000 stars, begun, sixty-five years ago, by the Astronomical Society and occupying during this epoch hundreds of astronomers and mathematicians. The second is a complete inventory of the eight hundred asteroids or minor planets, stored in as many drawers of the *Königliches Astronomisches Reichsinstitut* of the German capital.

"And this second example quite naturally leads me to another characteristic trait of German science: the admirable genius for organization, or, in other words, the systematic mind. The efficiency of her army, admired even by the most embittered enemies of the Teutonic race, has its analogy in the nation's intellectual work.

"But each medal has its reverse side. And we can not deny that the best argument, the most beautiful thesis, is often drowned by the German scholar in a sea of minutiæ. We Latins, who love clarity above all, are losing our way in these Teutonic scientific labyrinths. By squeezing scientific research into a formulary of mechanical rules, the essence of the problem is evaporated. Do not look for keen initiative or flashes of genius in the average German scholar, even in the much-vaunted German university professor. He is rich in scholarship, but poor in ideas. The

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very works just cited are doubtless monuments of application and zeal, inexhaustible sources of useful information; but small genius was required for their inception and continuation.

"Genius and initiative the Latin race possesses in abundance. It is true that our inborn love of art and our poetic bent make us often content with simple intuition instead of going to the bottom of our problem. Is it the southern sun, the blue waves of the Mediterranean, which prevent us from remaining for years nailed to the study-table and laboratory-bench, in search of a definite object? No doubt; we are not in love with the musty air of libraries and we do not bow the knee in respect and veneration before the bookworm. But can one help admiring the subtlety of the Latin spirit in our treatment of complicated problems, our ability to marshal with grace even the driest facts, to formulate hypotheses, to create theories? And does not every one of our works, except those that follow slavishly the rules of the German school, bear a personal stamp? The German is the artizan of science: the Latin is its artist.

"An unknown German dealer in optical glasses invented the magnifying glass, but it needed the genius of a Galileo to develop the instrument into a telescope, and to make with its help more astronomical discoveries of epochal importance in twenty years than his predecessors had made in so many centuries. Tho the German Otto von Gericke amused himself with his electrical machine, we had to wait for Alessandro Volta to give us the voltaic battery, which transformed science and industry, preparing the way for André Ampère and the first steps of the telegraph.

"Daguerre had hardly invented photography when Arago divined its application to astronomy, and we owe the full utilization of this great discovery to the French savants, Henry Loewy, Puiseux, and Deslandres. The German Heinrich Hertz discovered the so-called Hertzian waves, but Marconi had the ingenious idea of utilizing the discovery for wireless telegraphy. Fraunhofer and Kirchhof are the originators of spectroscopic analysis, but Father Secchi's genius applied spectroscopy for fully thirty years to analyzing the constitution and chemical composition of more than 4,000 stars, dividing them into groups according to their temperatures and phases of evolution.

"While the Germans continued to apply their methods to the calculation of stellar orbits, the Italian Schiaparelli, with ingenious intuition, discovered the composition of comets. The Neapolitan Nobilo demonstrated the variation of latitudes; his countryman Fergola proposed the simultaneous observation of the same stars on spots of the same latitude but opposite longitude. Potsdam combined these two ideas and established six international observatories, but while the German scholars, for fully fifteen years, were accumulating mountains of figures, an astronomer of the Latin race established the action of the moon upon the tides of the ocean and other cognate phenomena, proving that the work of the Potsdam Geodetic Bureau had been both incomplete and defective.

"Latin science has produced savants whose works are literary masterpieces. The difference between the skilled draftsman and the inspired painter well symbolizes the difference between German and Latin science."

Courtesy of "The American Magazine."

HE CALLED SOME MEDICAL FEES EXCESSIVE,

And a medical journal retorts by calling him a heretic. Dr. Richard Cabot at home.

A MEDICAL HERESY-HUNT

THAT THERE ARE NO LONGER any medical heresies or medical heretics was asserted in an article recently quoted in these columns from an English medical paper. Some of our own authorities, however, seem disposed to give this thesis the lie, for they are strenuously objecting to Dr. Richard Cabot's utterances in *The American Magazine*, copied widely and quoted here in abstract a few weeks ago. Dr. Cabot, it will be remembered, shares the opinion of sundry laymen that the fees of some medical men are excessive. He advocates putting them all on salaries, to be paid either by the State or by large private corporations, and standardizing all charges. This, he asserts, is simply making universal the practise of medicine in "groups," exemplified in modern hospital-service and in the common affiliation of expert practitioners. But many of his medical brethren think he has been indiscreet. In an editorial on what it terms in its head-line "The Amazing Performance of Dr. Richard Cabot," *The Southern Medical Journal* (Atlanta) has this to say:

"Dr. Cabot has spoken and the hosts of quackery rejoice, while those who practise regular medicine must hide their heads in shame. For Dr. Cabot has made a discovery, namely, that, practically speaking, it is only in hospitals and with 'team-work' can scientific medicine be practised, tho whether it takes nine or eleven to make a 'team' he does not specify. Worse than that, he insinuates that doctors are guilty of dishonest practises in that they not only encourage unnecessary medication, but also actually delay the recovery of the patients who have trusted them, so that more visits can be made and charged. These serious charges he makes, not only against the few black sheep in the family, who, as in other professions, unfortunately exist, but upon the entire profession; and his offense is not lightened by his naive insinuation that his own hands are not clean. In fact, he has so overstated his case that what little truth might lie at the bottom is hidden by the murky smoke of his insinuations. If it were Dr. Cabot's intention to correct an evil which he had discovered within the bounds of his profession he should have appealed to his erring brethren through the pages of some of the many reliable medical publications. Any of them would have been glad of a series of articles from a man of Dr. Cabot's reputation. Or he could have enjoyed a respectful hearing before State, regional, or national medical associations. But, no. He selected as his mouthpiece a literary magazine of wide, general circulation. . . . No one denies that such a hospital as he describes is a blessing to those who can avail themselves of its facilities, but how many such institutions would be required to outfit the State of New York alone for such service? In view of such an impossibility it is unfortunate to see a man of Dr. Cabot's prominence discredit the general practitioner, who is conscientiously putting forth his best efforts to practise scientific medicine."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

COLLEGES BLAMED FOR OUR LACK OF AUTHORS

IF YOU FEEL YOU HAVE A SPARK of the divine fire of creative literature in you, keep away from college, unless you are content to have its glow reduced to the ember-heat of the merely critical mind. Thus might one summarize for all literary aspirants the views of a retired publisher, Mr. William W. Ellsworth, late president of the Century Company, who is convinced, after thirty-seven years of experience, that the spread of higher education has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of authors of genuine importance. The statement of this "indisputable fact" is reported by Mr. Joyce Kilmer in the New York *Times*, who found the publisher rather more inclined to talk about the possibilities of the future than the closed book of the past. Yet when prest to say whether he believes we have more or better American authors now than we had twenty or thirty years ago, Mr. Ellsworth declared that he did not think "any one conversant with the situation can say that we have as many writers of real significance to-day." So he feels doubtful of the value to literature of "our enormous machinery for higher education," and confesses that the connection between college education and authorship "puzzles and rather depresses" him. He has known a number of young people, we are informed, who in school had an apparent faculty for creative literature, and who came out of college "familiar with the writings of Addison and Browning," but "utterly unable to express an original thought." In part explanation Mr. Ellsworth, who is not college-bred, tells us that—

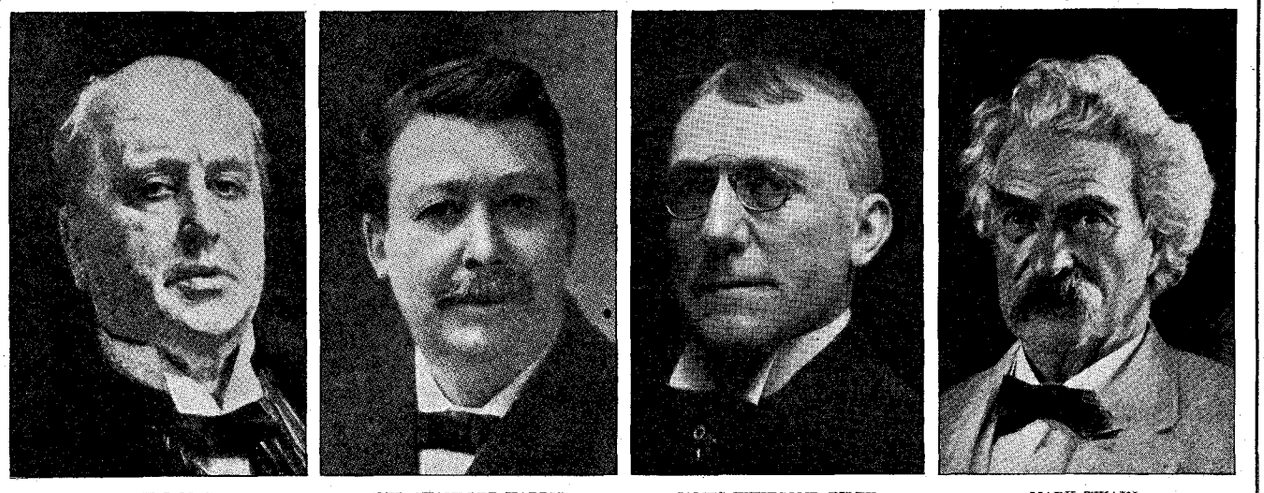
"One trouble is that authorship is likely to be a matter of chance. The young man who goes in for technical training knows just what he wants, and gets it. And more and more young men are seeking assured professions for which they can get definite technical training.

"I read recently that in 1870 there were eighteen engineering schools in this country, with 107 graduates. In 1910 there were 118 such schools, with 4,700 graduates, and the number is estimated to have grown since then to nearly 7,000.

"There are schools of journalism, but there are no schools of authorship. And probably there never will be schools of authorship. The student of the art of authorship takes the courses that come nearest to his idea of what he ought to know. And 'the event is in the hands of God.'"

In an effort to establish the connection between college education and authorship, Mr. Ellsworth compiled a list of fifty-nine leading American authors of the nineteenth century from the "Brief Chronology" of Brander Matthews, and found that thirty-one of them are in the non-collegiate class. Moreover, he points out that—

"Some of the collegians did not graduate, and many others were graduated very young. This list surely proves that the authors who produced some of our most original literature did not get their inspiration from college halls. In fact, at no time in their lives could many of these men have passed an examination for admission to the freshman class of the humblest of American colleges. Surely this is true of Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, James Whitcomb Riley, and F. ank Stockton.



HENRY JAMES. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. MARK TWAIN.

AMERICAN LITERARY IMMORTALS WHO HAD NO COLLEGE EDUCATION.

"Consider the mortification of William Shakespeare if he knocked to-day at the gates of Cambridge or Oxford! Would the world have had 'Leaves of Grass' if Whitman had been trained to accept the standards of Harvard University? If Mark Twain had been graduated from Yale, would he, could he, have written 'The Innocents Abroad,' and thrown stones at all the idols set up by George William Curtis and Irenæus Prime? No, Mark Twain acquired what training he had in a printing-office and a pilot-house and a mining-camp. And, having in his soul the divine gift of authorship, he practised writing until he could tell the world something to which it was worth while to listen. And he never was influenced in the slightest degree by the writings of Mr. Addison.

"And think of those other printers, Bret Harte, Walt Whitman, Bayard Taylor, Joel Chandler Harris, and William Dean Howells. And there were journalists, too, 'budding' journalists who really bloomed—William Gilmore Simms, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, John Burroughs, Edmund Clarence Stedman (who spent two years at Yale), Frank Stockton (at first an engraver), Henry Cuyler Bunner, John G. Nicolay, and James Whitcomb Riley, who began with a course in sign-painting."

Glancing for a moment at the roster of English writers of to-day, Mr. Ellsworth finds that the number of college graduates is "slightly larger" than that of writers who did not go to college, but he reminds us that—

"H. G. Wells took honors at a college of science and Robert Hichens went to a college of music. Thomas Hardy got his education at evening classes in King's College, London.

"Some of the writers who had no college training are Arnold

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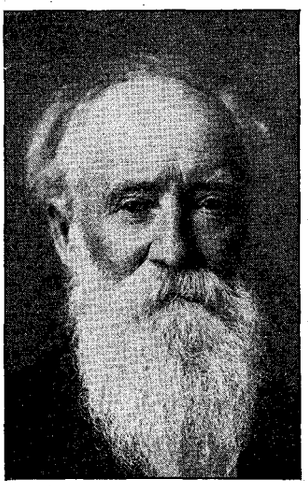
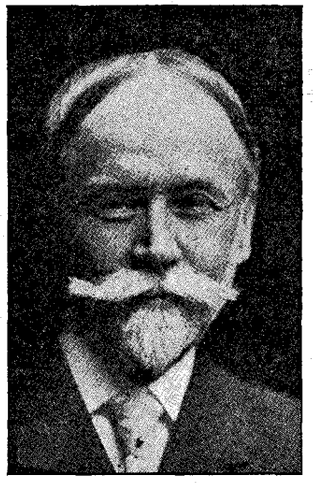
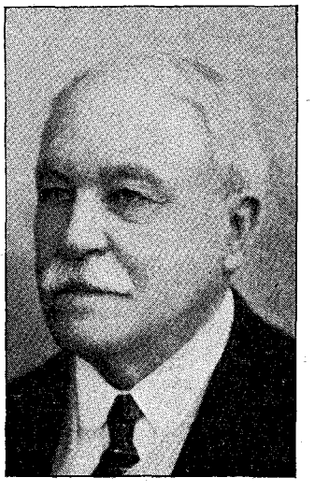

JOHN BURROUGHS.


GEORGE W. CABLE.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.


WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

AUTHORS WHOSE NATIVE INSPIRATION WAS NOT FOSTERED IN THE GROVES OF ACADEME.

Bennett, Gilbert K. Chesterton, William Black, Rider Haggard, John Masefield, George Moore, Eden Phillpotts, and Israel Zangwill. Kipling went to the United Services College. George Bernard Shaw was a poor scholar and left school at the age of fifteen to enter a real-estate office.

"H. G. Wells, in the chapter called 'The New Education,' in his recently published book 'What Is Coming?' suggests that the old methods of education at Oxford and Cambridge should be swept away. The dons and the younger professors, he says, have gone with the undergraduates to fight in the trenches. At Cambridge, where there were formerly 4,000 students, there are now only 400. Therefore, Mr. Wells believes, the time has come for the introduction of Hindustani and Russian upon at least an equal footing with Greek."

An item of additional interest about American authors is that "most of the men are college-bred, but very few of the women." Among the non-collegiate women are Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, Mrs. Wharton, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Burnett, Alice Brown, Ellen Glasgow, and Agnes Repplier; and Mr. Ellsworth considers that this is "especially significant, because in our country women are doing literary work fully as good as that of the men"; yet he adds:

"The more one studies these lists the more the college or non-college classification seems to grow about as important as classifying the writers according to the color of their eyes. The men and women succeed who have it in them to succeed, and one is at a loss to prescribe a course of study for the student who seeks to follow in the footsteps of the great authors. Whitman and Poe stand high in literature (wherever they may stand in the Hall of Fame), but one would hardly advise the student to copy their lives.

"Sign-painting worked with Riley, but it has not yet been established as a good substitute for a college course. If the art of writing could be taught, more of the three thousand teachers of literature in America would have 'caught on.' But, as it is, one's ten fingers will suffice to number all the writers among them who have put forth any noteworthy creative literature.

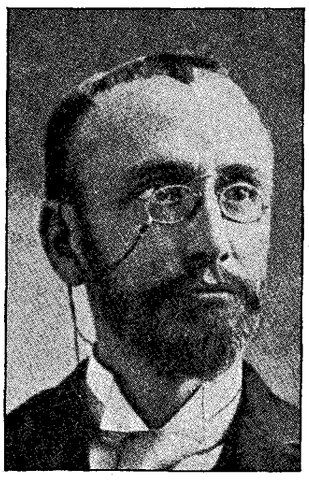
"Fifteen years ago I made a count of 1,000 book manuscripts received in our office, and I found that 25 in the 1,000 were accepted, and 975 were declined. Of the twenty-five accepted, eleven were by authors who had written before, and fourteen were bolts from the blue.

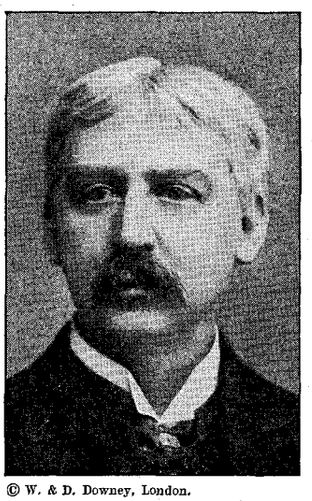
"Now, a count of one thousand book-manuscripts received up to January 1, 1916, shows that forty-one were accepted. And how many of these, do you suppose, were by new writers? Not one!"

Such a result is "discouraging," in the judgment of Mr. Ellsworth, who reasserts the oft-repeated statement of editors, that in all publishing-houses the "new writer is welcomed with open arms," but of course they can't print his work if they find it not worth printing. Nevertheless Mr. Ellsworth disavows "pessimism" in his outlook, tho he—

"Can not help feeling that the art of authorship is not growing in America as it should, and that the colleges are apparently doing nothing to help this growth."

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.


H. C. BUNNER.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BRET HARTE.

MARY E. WILKINS-FREEMAN.

EXEMPLARS OF THE THEORY THAT THE CREATIVE TALENT THRIVES BETTER AWAY FROM COLLEGE.

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NORWAY'S NEW IBSEN

EVEN THE MOST SKEPTICAL JUDGES of new plays and rising dramatists can not fail to be imprest when William Archer, critic and pioneer for Ibsen to the English-speaking world, calls their attention to the "most Ibsen-like" play that has appeared in Norway since "When the Dead Awaken." Nor does this necessarily mean it is the best play, he explains in the London *Nation*, but only that "in its technical methods, and in its fascinating, somewhat uncanny effect, it recalls the touch of a vanished hand." Bernt Lie is the name of the new playwright, who has hitherto been known almost exclusively as a novelist, and the title of the play is "A Race-Feud." As it deals with "that most melodramatic of themes," a long-drawn, implacable revenge, Mr. Archer points out, there is an element of melodrama in it. But we call this passion melodramatic because it is "primitive," and here we see it working in a "primitive, half-savage soul," and as an essential part of the study in race-psychology which the author proposed to himself. Mr. Archer then tells us that—

"The scene is laid in the far north of Norway—in that land of arctic splendor and arctic gloom. . . . A family named Skram has for generations owned a mountain containing great veins of copper. The place is very lonely—'The north pole is our nearest neighbor,' says some one—and the Skram family has always been, as it were, an Aryan outpost in Turanian territory, for the natives of the district are all Finns. The grandfather of the present owner was a man of tremendous physical and mental power, who ruled his principality with a rod of iron. In this day the mines were worked with English capital, and Great Peter, as he was called, used to keep open house for English and French visitors, living in luxury and profusion, and paying small heed to laws or ordinances, human or divine. On his death, everything went to ruin; but now his grandson and namesake, *Peter Skram*, the second, after a wandering youth, has returned to the old manor-house of Pingis, determined to reopen the works, and to revive the glories, but not the scandals, of his grandfather's reign."

The household consists of *Skram*, his wife *Ingeborg*, an old Finn retainer and servant, *Marja-Nilas*, and *Sending*, an engineer and a representative of the capitalists who are to finance the revived industry. *Skram* and *Sending* have been inspecting the great stores of costly furniture and household goods remaining from the days of the Great Peter. In telling *Sending* of the gradual decay of the business, *Skram* says:

"I tell you there was burning hatred among the workmen. And when one sees the beds these gentlemen slept in and the sties that they thought good enough for their laborers over at the barracks—when one thinks of the Christmas revelry down here, the champagne and the ladies, and the dancing, and the multitude of lamps flaming out into the black winter night—and then over there, in the miserable, filthy, stinking barracks, no light but that of burning hatred in the eyes that glared from every window and loophole . . . one understands the slow, secret, relentless vengeance that worked itself out in the bowels of the mountain."

But in the future all is to be different, *Skram* promises confidently. Meanwhile *Ingeborg*, his wife, is deprest by the loneliness and eeriness of the place, and her pent-up anguish finds vent in a scene with *Sending*, who is a friend and sweetheart of her girlhood days. To add to her gloom, from the beginning, the old Finn henchman and factotum of her husband, *Marja-Nilas*, "finds a grim satisfaction in talking to her of skeletons in the family cupboard." *Skram* believes this man loyal and devoted and is amazed that he does not put in an appearance when a Finn fanatic comes at the head of all the Finn-folk to "assert the ancient property of his race in the mountain" and to demand that it shall not once more be given over to the "abomination of iniquity" as it was in the days of the Great Peter. The explanation of the absence of *Marja-Nilas* comes in the third act, which is thus sketched:

"The third act takes place in a cavern in the mountain, known as the Great Hall. It is about to be blown up with dynamite as a first move toward the resumption of mining-operations; and meanwhile the whole party from the manor-house comes up to inspect it. Here occurs a short scene between *Ingeborg* and *Sending*, from which it appears that she can not resist the lure of old times and the homely, kindly life of the Southland, which speaks to her in him. Old *Marja-Nilas*, hovering noiselessly around, sees with malign joy how matters are shaping between these two, and shows them the way to a sort of oasis in the barren hillside which has been famous of old as a rendezvous of lovers.

"Then ensues the culminating scene of the play, between *Marja-Nilas* and *Skram*. The crafty old savage, in whose fidelity *Skram* has placed unbounded confidence, at last throws off the mask. He was in his youth the devoted slave of *Skram's* grandfather, Great Peter, until that unscrupulous despot robbed him of the woman he loved. Since then he has given his whole life to revenge. He it was who drove Great Peter's son out of his senses, by filling his weak mind with heathen superstitions, till he thought the mountain contained the buried treasure of a fabulous Finnish king. He it was who made chaos of the workings and brought the company to ruin. It is he who has stirred up the Finn-folk to resist the reopening of the mine; and, to crown his life-work, he now leads *Skram* to a gap in the cavern-wall whence he can see *Ingeborg* and *Sending*, and realize that she is lost to him. A struggle ensues between the tormentor and his victim, a lantern is upset, the fuse is fired, and a great explosion shatters the cavern-walls and puts an end to that particular phase of the race-feud."

In telling the story, Mr. Archer remarks, it is impossible to convey any sense of the "delicate skill with which the tragedy is made to unfold itself from scene to scene," and he adds that the resemblance to Ibsen is "unmistakable." Here, as in "Ghosts," "Rosmersholm," and "The Master Builder," the action consists in "the withdrawing veil after veil from the past; and when the last veil is lifted, nothing remains but the catastrophe." And Mr. Archer sees further in "The Race-Feud" one more proof of the "extraordinary effectiveness" of this method, which "keeps our attention on the stretch, wondering, and seeking to divine, what is next to be revealed."

SHAKESPEARE'S NOSE AND MUSTACHE

A FRENCH EDITOR takes us to task for entertaining doubts about the authentic portraiture of Shakespeare. In our issue of April 15 we passed on to our readers the examination of the various portraits by Mr. Appleton Morgan, the Shakespearian scholar, in which he particularly dwells on the dubiousness of the Stratford bust as a reliable likeness. The editor of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) prints the letter of Mr. Léon Dorez, Librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale and Honorary Doctor of the University of St. Andrews, in Scotland, which this editor describes as "a faithfully presented opinion quite in contradiction" to the views entertained by Mr. Appleton Morgan. Of course, so distinguished an opponent is entitled to have his say in these neutral columns. He writes:

"According to the best authorities, the bust of Stratford-on-Avon was executed after a death-mask of absolute authenticity. The maligned mustache, which it shows, is by no means an anachronism. It will be found in more than one contemporary portrait, notably the standing portrait of Sir Edward Coke, the famous lawyer and judge, minister of Elizabeth and of James I., and an enemy of Chancellor Bacon, the Bacon some seek to establish as the author of the works of Shakespeare. And this unfortunate mustache reappears in the mortuary monument in marble, consecrated to Sir Edward in the little church of Tittleshall, in Norfolk. What is more, all the fine traits of the bust of Stratford, even to the Greek nose, are to be found in the head of the reclining figure of the jurist, so that one would almost believe that the facial make-up of the time of James I. gave the men of that day a sort of general resemblance, as if they were all of one family. This is a phenomenon which recurs often in history, as in the case of the personages of the time of Henry III., of Louis XIV., and Louis

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XV. Another detail to be considered is that the bust of Stratford has a pointed beard, as have also the portraits of Coke.

"As to the Droeshout engraving, I imagine that the contributor to THE LITERARY DIGEST has never seen it in its most ancient form, as it has just been reproduced in the 'Catalog of the Shakespearian Exhibition' organized by the Bodleian Library of Oxford. The lofty, wide forehead, the deep eyes—beautiful and pensive—and the long, aristocratic nose of this portrait can not but make a vivid impression on all those who know the work of Shakespeare. Every trait of this face reveals the genius, so great and so original, which created *Othello* and *Macbeth*.

The very interesting article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, concludes Mr. Dorez, will not withstand long and earnest study. He dismisses the whole question by remarking rather impatiently: "The English know very well what kind of a nose Shakespeare had. They can no more admit doubts on this subject than we should admit question of the authenticity of the best portraits of our Molière, whose life is not much better known than that of the great British dramatist."

AMERICAN ORATORS, NEW STYLE

IF AMERICAN ORATORY is not in the midst of a revival, apparently it is enjoying "something very near akin to it," as was evidenced at the recent political conventions. This is the discovery of *The Christian Science Monitor*, which tells us that the trend toward better public speaking has been noticeable for several years. We have always had political orators, and some of them possest great ability, this journal recalls, and they have been different in method and character as they were affected by the change of events and circumstances. For instance, Henry Clay would find it difficult to please an audience of to-day "either by the manner or content" of his orations. He was a "heavier" talker than the people of this period call for, and similarly the speakers of Civil-War days were "too ardent, fervent, passionate for our time." Styles of oratory come in and go out like other fashions, remarks *The Monitor*, which thinks it doubtful whether an Ingersoll could move people now as he moved them in the '70s or '80s, or whether a Blaine could hold an audience of 50,000 so fast, as he did in the old interstate exposition building in Chicago, that "it did not stir when one of the galleries sagged from six to eighteen inches because of the weight on the girder-rods." But,

"To get back to the present, most public speakers are making for clearness of diction and terseness of expression. The direct, positive, forceful, rather than the flowery orator is the man of the hour. He can hold conventions or town-meetings, ward- or mass-meetings, when the spellbinder who deals in glittering generalities fails. The audience at a modern, better-class political meeting is there for a purpose. It wants to know. It came to learn. It is critical. It is composed largely of business men who do things on the card-filing system, who ring a bell, ask for something they want, and are disappointed if they do not get it instanter.

"Such people expect the political speaker to know his business thoroughly, and to prove his efficiency. They want no introductions, no explanations. They are irritated when the political speaker who is announced to talk on serious things undertakes to be funny. Not one man in a thousand can be funny enough to please an audience of business men who devote a luncheon hour, or an afternoon, or an evening to learning what is the matter with the country, or, more particularly, what is the matter with the business of the country, or how business is likely to be affected if the country is entrusted for another four years to the party in power, or if it is turned over to the party in opposition.

"It is, of course, very different if the man chosen to entertain the crowd until the principal speaker arrives is a recognized humorist. Take Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, for example. He can get on the platform before an audience of serious-minded business men and have them all roaring in less than a minute. They do not notice the time passing while he is telling them stories of the West and the South, a thing he can do inimitably; but even he must not keep them too long from the serious business or they may get fidgety."

FRENCH FAIR PLAY FOR GERMAN MUSIC

WHEN AN ENGLISH CRITIC laments the recent demise of Max Reger, the German composer, known as "the modern Bach," and at the same time complains of the dearth of German music in London shops, and when a French critic says, "We render no service to France by insulting the art of our enemy," it would seem that Europe's return to a nearer normal view of certain features of national personality were under way. At the beginning of the war, it will be recalled, philosophers, professors, and artists of the contending peoples were about equally virulent in their abuse of one another's intellectual rank and product. A striking exemplification of the newer frame of mind appears in the preface to Mr. G. Jean Aubry's "Contemporary French Music." Mr. Gabriel Faure, who is a member of the French Institute and Director of the Paris Conservatory of Music, contributes this preface, in which he tells us that because of the war French musical observers have come to realize that they may be "unconscious witnesses of a new French national music in the process of evolution," and he adds:

"The most prominent among them is, no doubt, Camille Saint-Saëns, who, discovering his French patriotism overnight, violently attacked his German *ante-bellum* idols and demanded, with the vehemence of a convert, the resuscitation of even the antiquated masterpieces of our national repertoire. . . . . .

"Now, more than ever, must we keep our temper and be absolutely impartial. In this gigantic world-conflict France concentrated upon herself the attention of the nations. She represents the very soul of the struggle. From the start, our former prestige, lost by our own carelessness and machinations of our enemies, was recovered. We can, therefore, afford to smile at the violent, insipid attacks upon Wagner. The more hateful the enemy is, the more is it our duty to search for his saving qualities and admirable merits. It is childish to deny the genius of the composer of 'Tannhäuser,' or take shelter behind the Dutch ancestry of Beethoven, whose father was a German (born in Bonn, 1739; he died there 1792), in order to deprive Germany of one of her greatest glories. What would we say if some German musical genealogist wished, for analogous reasons, to rob us of our César Franck?

"Does one seriously ask us to hate Wagner, Mozart, and Schubert because they were Austrians, or to deny, because he was a Hungarian, that Liszt was the richest musical source for the entire nineteenth century?"

Let bygones be bygones, Mr. Faure entreats, and let us concern ourselves chiefly with the "wide and inviting field" of the present. Yet he recalls to his countrymen that when Claude Debussy, fifteen years ago, was fighting against the Germanization of their music, the new school of "anti-German Hotspurs" lent him no aid, but smiled insultingly at the composer of "Pelléas et Mélisande" for his patriotic effort. We read then:

"He now has the satisfaction to see that his interest was, after all, not lost entirely. Quietly, since 1870, two succeeding generations have rejuvenated French music, which at this very hour has reached a height comparable with the glorious epoch of our musical history at the beginning of the last century.

"Germany, on the other hand, since Wagner's death (1885) slowly and laboriously moves backward or imitates Brahms and our own Berlioz. Even Richard Strauss, to whose ardent admirers I belong, has only the outward appearance of the true genius, in spite of his brilliant symphonies, his 'Salomé' and 'Elektra,' and his prodigious art as bandmaster. He is, however, the real symbolization of contemporary musical Germany. While Richard Wagner was the composer of Germany in her ascent, Strauss, in spite or perhaps because of his gifts, is the musician of the German decadence, drawing his main strength from the force of the orchestra and the violence of musical sensation."

Mr. Faure proceeds to call the "great public" to task for ignoring in the past the "noble efforts" of certain French composers to effect a "musical renaissance," and says it still prefers the *virtuosi*, and "runs to hear well-advertised tenors, but has no time, no money, for musical masterpieces."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

URGING AN ALLIANCE OF CHURCH AND MOTION-PICTURE

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH "dead weight of opposition" in the Church to the moving picture? This new art has come to stay, and if the Church were wise, we are told, it would cooperate in its development and take advantage of its graphic capacity for religious instruction. The Church has much to gain and nothing to lose, yet shall the motion-picture be called its most formidable rival or competitor when it can be made to assist? This blunt statement of the problem of the Church and the picture-play is uttered in *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York), by Mr. Orrin G. Cocks, advisory secretary to the National Board of Censorship. He admits that eight or ten years ago the moving picture was "piffling, shocking, or inane," but claims that "out of this Tertiary Period it has emerged through the Stone Age of brutishness into the age of intelligence, esthetics, morals, humor, and social values." Even to-day there are "elements which grate on sensitive nerves, some crudities, and some shortcomings," but they will pass. Mr. Cocks concedes also that some producers "walk boldly into the inner sanctuaries of life where angels fear to tread," and they do so in their quest for the "hidden forces and impulses which make or mar life." In consequence, "conservative or timid persons" withhold approval; nevertheless, we are told that because the motion-picture "lays a firm, if sometimes ignorant, hand upon the forces of life" it is here and "can not be dislodged." It appeals primarily as an amusement and relaxation, but "cunningly weaves into such hours of play thrills, thoughts, emotions, the elements for imagination, instruction, and culture," and this leads Mr. Cocks to ask:

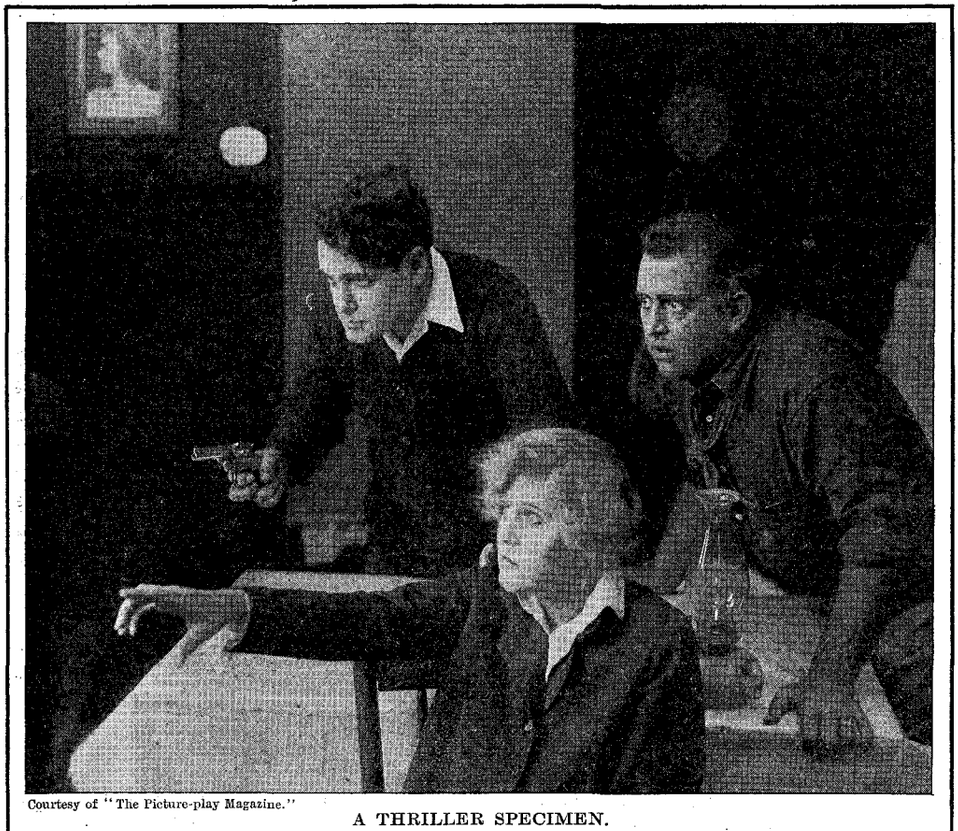
"Do you desire to possess influence in changing the playhouses of your city for the better? Go to them, don't stay away! Study the pictures and their effects on the audiences. Analyze their appeal. Form the acquaintance of the keen-minded proprietor who daily listens to the comment of his clientèle. Let him know when you are pleased. Speak to him about the future shows. Support the decent, conscientious men; and there are many. Discriminate between houses, if necessary. Results will surely follow! Don't censor and condemn without accurate knowledge. 'Go and tell him his fault, between thee and him alone: if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, take with thee one or two more.' Only then 'tell it unto the Church' or city. In our cities there are from one to five thousand picture-houses. A group of skilled laymen, during the New York Campaign of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, canvassed the city for evils in the picture-houses and almost unanimously reported that they were clean in shows presented and in the conduct of audiences.

"A minister in Denver concluded that it was far better for him to cooperate with a neighboring exhibitor than to introduce the motion-picture machine in his church. This began by the exprest willingness of the exhibitor to help raise the money needed to put a new roof on the church. The results of this friendly interest were so complete that little money needed to be raised elsewhere. Following the venture, the minister established such close relations with his friend the exhibitor that he often came over to the photo playhouse for a five-minute talk after some specially good film to drive home the moral. The results in establishing new relationships and increasing the attendance at church have been far-reaching."

Mr. Cocks cites other examples of the use of the motion-picture for religious purposes, yet reminds us that, owing to the indifference of clergymen and teachers, it remains almost entirely in the hands of those who employ it solely for gain. But—

"This does not mean that it is unworthily used, but it does mean that it has been capitalized and commercialized. Films now must do service like trolley-cars, railroad equipment, and ocean-going liners, which bring in regular financial returns. From the business standpoint, the demand of churches, schools, and libraries has been irregular. Those using the films desire a large service at the *minimum* price and are regarded by business men as poor pay. Many of them, moreover, have been unbusinesslike in their dealings with the companies circulating films and have caused delays which are irritating. The commercial film houses have made some costly experiments with disheartening results in attempting to enlarge and meet this demand.

"A few clergymen have recognized the value of the motion-picture in attracting the people in the small villages and rural neighborhoods for community purposes. They have felt the drift toward the cities and have attempted to meet it in a manner similar to that of Mrs. Porter in her new book, 'Michael O'Halloran.' The lives of many such persons are devoid of amusement.



Courtesy of "The Picture-play Magazine."

A THRILLER SPECIMEN.

If pastors would join forces with exhibitors, it is claimed, there would be much less gun-play on the screen.

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They live their independent lives on a farm and have little of the community feeling which makes the city so attractive. When the motion-picture is introduced into the parish-house, schools, or churches, immediately the people gather and find themselves neighbors and friends.

"But what of young people? They are at the same time the inspiration and the despair of clergymen. They will have enjoyment. They will play. They will go to the motion-picture whether you want them to or not. The appeal is stronger than the prohibition. With the development of self-consciousness, they determine that they will not be preached to continually. All life becomes an adventure, and they determine to have their part in it. They desire the good rather than the bad, but they want something all the time, whether it is good or bad."

Call to mind the aimless wandering of the hosts of young people in your town, Mr. Cocks goes on to say, in his argument to prove the value of the motion-picture as a social influence, and he adds:

"Thousands of them were on the street in small groups searching for friendship, excitement, and mates. Many of the social and moral barriers were let down and parents were given many a heartache and struggled to avoid or hide many a scandal. A certain amount of this is inevitable with every generation. But with the coming of the motion-picture another element is introduced. All through the day, in the shops, factories, and stores, on the street, and in the cars, the films in the neighborhood picture-houses have been discust. These same young people, in large proportion, nightly, now find their way to the 'movie,' and are at least held under the spell of something more impersonal than each other.

"The motion-picture has demonstrated in scores of cities and towns that it has a more powerful hold upon the men than has the saloon. Liquor licenses are falling off; the corner saloon is disappearing, and sobriety in the home of workingmen is supplanting the waste of character, money, and home-life across the bar. All of which demonstrates incidentally that human nature is good, and when it has the opportunity to choose between the higher and lower, all other things being equal, it will choose the former.

"Here, then, is a great new art which has laid hold of all classes of people. Its ethical influences are far-reaching and vital. Whether we desire it or not, it is here to stay. The part of wisdom would seem to direct that the Church cooperate in its development and utilize it in every possible way in religious instruction and in reaching the unchurched masses."

Courtesy of Pathé Frères.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

The new art that holds all classes of people puts the ancient story of the Bible before them as if it were happening to-day, and, it is urged, should be used by the Church for religious instruction.

REGISTRATION FOR CHRISTIAN SERVICE—Universal registration for war-service has been broached in Canada, following the experiment in England, and the various synods of the Anglican Church in Canada, according to *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto), have gone on record as favoring it. So the editor of this weekly "can not help wondering how many of the members of our synods would be as enthusiastic about a registration of Christians for active service in the Church." He is certain that such a proposal would be received somewhat coldly. "We would probably be told that it is not necessary, or that it is unwise." Yet, he asks:

"Why should it be looked upon in this light? We recognize the seriousness of the situation in Europe. Would any one dare to say that the situation facing us as individual Christians, or as a Church, is not just as serious? We may just as well acknowledge the fact that a very large percentage of Christians look upon their religion as a condition of life to be taken on or put aside as it suits them, rather than as a daily struggle under Christ's banner, not merely to overcome sin in their own lives but to help others, even in the uttermost parts of the earth, to do the same."

THE COUNTRY STORE A BRANCH CHURCH

AMERICAN POLITICIANS have found the country store of invaluable service all through our history, but it is only in this day become an aid of the country pastor. This we learn from Rev. Richard L. Shipley, in the August *Homiletic Review* (New York), who calls attention at the outset to the fact that the store is first of all the best source of information about the life of the community. The storekeeper hears first of sickness or trouble in a family, and if the minister inquires of him as he sets out to make pastoral calls he will not only save much time and travel, but also will be able to go soonest to those that need him most. This pastor visits the storekeeper in his village about twice a week, and, besides getting the news of his people, finds it a good thing to meet the men because there is "an easy contact in the place that makes for friendship and mutual understanding." He believes that the pastor who can go to the store "often enough to keep in good fellowship with the men of the neighborhood, and yet not so often as to get the reputation of a 'store loafer,' has found a wise and profitable way of working." This new use of the country store was made by the writer in Virginia's State-wide fight for prohibition in 1914, when many points in some counties could only be reached through this sort of forum, and he adds:

"I had never been able to organize or maintain a mid-week service. The men were all hard-working farmers or watermen. They worked late and were compelled to wear rough clothes at their work. If I announced a meeting only a few of the most

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pious, and some of the least industrious, would be present. When I talked to the absent ones, they would say they were tired, or they had not shaved, or were afraid to take off boots and put on shoes, and give all the reasons that every country preacher gets from the men who do not come to meetings. However weak these excuses were and however foolish they may look in print, they were strong enough to make an insurmountable obstacle to the work I knew should be done. I found that the men would not put on their Sunday clothes during the week or come to the church wearing their every-day clothes. I could find the most of them around the stores for an hour each evening, but they would not go to the church. I quarreled about it a little, but there they remained. After the prohibition campaign I resolved that if the men would not come to the church I would go to the stores. The proprietors of the two stores in the little village gladly gave me permission to come on Thursday nights and hold a Bible class. To make it perfectly fair, I go to one store one week and the other store the next week in alternation. For six months this weekly Bible class has had an average attendance of more than fifty men and boys in a village of less than two hundred people. I now look upon it as a most important part of my work. . . . I believe that there is a large possibility for this kind of work throughout the country. It is carrying into the rural-church work the extension idea that has been so productive of good in the work of the city church in the form of shop meetings and services in jails and hospitals."

THE MOTORIST'S SUMMER RELIGION

MR. SOMEBODY, from the city, rolls away in his touring-car, leaving the half-empty city church to which he belongs, and rides by the little country church near his summer home without thinking how much he could help it by his attendance and his sympathy. At least, that is how it seems to the editor of *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), and tho he is speaking to Episcopalians, his words may well apply to those members of other Christian bodies who find the active practise of their religion in summer-time so difficult. "Why, in the name of common sense," he asks, "shouldn't the motor-car be used to promote, rather than to hinder, the churchgoing of the summer Sunday?"

"Everybody knows that it is not. The clergy used to dread the rainy Sundays because of their disastrous effect upon Sunday congregations. Now they dread the bright Sundays, when Everybody that is Somebody is off riding in his automobile, leaving only the janitor and his wife and children, and the editor of the religious paper, to go to church. 'The poor ye have always with you,' and they are the only ones left on Sundays."

Of course, we read, "it is *their* duty to go to church." But "the senior warden, his wife, and family; the junior warden, the vestryman, the Sunday-school superintendent, and the teachers—it's vacation now, of course—the director of the Brotherhood chapter, the excellent presidentess of the Woman's Auxiliary, and she of the sewing society, the leading lights amid the twilight of the Girls' Friendly—there they all go, speeding more or less extravagantly, with a weather-eye out for possible deputy sheriffs or motor-cycle policemen." And unfortunately, as this writer thinks, they not only leave their home churches empty, but they do not help to fill up the country churches, and instead of helping to solve the rural-church problem, they actually make it worse. Once more he puts the question, "Why shouldn't the motor-car be used to promote churchgoing?"

"What a blessing, what an encouragement, it would be to the parsons and the humble village folk within a range of twenty-five miles from Somebody's summer home, if Somebody's motor-car would bring Somebody's family to each of those country churches sometime during the summer!

"Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Somebody, of the loneliness, the friendlessness, the isolation, that the country clergy so often feel? Have you read anything about the rural-church problem? Do you know that there is an increasing sense of injustice, if not of bitterness, on the part of country clergy and Church people, by reason of the lack of sympathy and the neglect which they receive from the churchmen of the city?

"Did it ever occur to you that what these rural and village churches need from you isn't so much money as it is sympathy? And will you deny that that is just what you are not giving them?

"You ride by, Mr. Somebody, on a Sunday morning, with your gay family, in your august touring-car that costs you more for its maintenance in a month than you give for the spread of the gospel throughout all the world in three years. Why can't you run your car up to the door of the homely little church, help your wife and family to alight, and take a real, sympathetic part in the homely worship that those homely farmer-folk are offering within its walls? Why don't you give some encouragement to the village missionary who is seeking to make bricks without straw in that rural community? His sermons wouldn't be so prosy if he had reason to believe that a few new listeners—people of such splendid intellectual caliber as you, Mr. Somebody—would drive up occasionally in their cars and take an intelligent part in the service. The choir might make you restive in the *Te Deum*, which is chiefly used in these modern days, in city as well as country, as an object of penance for churchgoing, or it might flat in the old chant during the *Gloria in Excelsis*, which every country choir rejoices to use, chiefly because of the certainty that the organ note will soar triumphantly higher by a tone or two than the soprano singer will succeed in reaching. Yes, but you could show a heart full of sympathy with the few people and the tired priest who are keeping the doors of that little church open Sunday by Sunday, if not day by day, who are helping to give a little touch of idealism to humdrum lives of hard-working people in that rural countryside; who are sweeping back the torrents of paganism and low morals that threaten to engulf our rural communities; who are training the bulwarks of our democracy. And the great God, who loves the beauty of holiness, and who made those forests of waving trees, who adorned those hillsides and plains with brilliant flowers, who laid the carpet of moss and ferns in those shady places—yes, who deigns to receive and to accept your expensive form of worship during the winter, when it is too cold for motor-riding—he was present among those two or three who were gathered together in his name there in that country church before you came. He is accepting their simple, unadorned worship. He is ready to receive and to bless and to give the peace that passeth all understanding and that triumphs over all misunderstanding on this hot, summer day, to the humblest and least of all his children—even to you. Why not receive it from him?

"Mr. Somebody from the city, amid all the discussion of the rural-church problem, did it ever occur to you that you are the problem itself? And that your automobile is making the problem worse?"

GENTILE TEAM-WORK IN UTAH—The only place on earth where a Jew is a Gentile is Utah, a writer in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) remarks, as he points out that the line of religious demarcation there is not that of Protestant and Catholic, but of Mormon and Gentile, and under the latter head are classed Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, and people of no faith. Yet the work of the denominations in Utah has never shown remarkable growth, we are advised. During the seventies some churches prospered as many of the older people gave up Mormonism and returned to the church of their youth, but "after a few years this tendency decreased, the younger generation having no memories of any other church except the dominant one in Utah." The writer informs us further that the zeal of the missionary boards to establish churches everywhere throughout the State resulted in much overlapping. To remedy this condition, the denominations established the Utah Interdenominational Commission, which is "as thorough an organization as any in the land." Without the consent of this body no Church may be organized in a community already served by one or more of the evangelical denominations, and, what is more, we learn, from their official statement of principles, "a feeble Church should be revived, if possible, rather than a new one established to become its rival." The denominations cooperating are the Baptist, Congregational, Christian, Episcopalian, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian, and the results of the commission's efforts are described as "very gratifying."

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

JACKSON'S "GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE"

Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart. Gothic Architecture in France, England, and Italy. 2 vols., roy. 8vo, pp. xxii–291, 399. Chicago and Cambridge: University Presses. $15.

On few subjects which continually present themselves in visible form and concrete example is misapprehension more general than that respecting Gothic architecture. For instance, it is a common supposition that a pointed arch makes a Gothic structure. Yet this is but one of the characters of this order of building, and that only the most obvious, not the most significant structurally. Moreover, it is commonly supposed that Gothic is practically confined to ecclesiastic structures.

Another point on which equal misapprehension is found is the relationship of this order of architecture to those which preceded it. Yet the connection between Gothic and the earlier Byzantine and Romanesque is genetic. The first grew out of the others, which already contained some of the principal elements which make Gothic more logically developed here, however, than in orders which gave them birth. Furthermore, Gothic development ran its entire course within four centuries, the Renaissance bringing in a revival of the classic style.

There is no more competent guide to a knowledge of Gothic than Sir Thomas Graham Jackson. An architect himself, he is the author of a series of noteworthy volumes on his subject, notable among which is his splendid work, "Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture." In that work he laid the foundations for the two sumptuous volumes now on the table.

Sir Thomas formulates three canons which govern first-rate building: solidity (sound construction), economy (arrangement, proportion, fitness of place, regard for materials), and esthetic expression. These are exemplified in the best classic and medieval structures, including Byzantine and Romanesque. The special canons of Gothic architecture are: full development of the principle of concentration of thrusts and supports, together with close articulation of the entire building; subordination of orders; freedom of arched construction through the pointed arch and rib and panel vaulting; and correspondence between load and supports logically exprest. These general and special canons Sir Thomas states and expounds in the first three chapters, including a discussion of the Gothic vaults. He then proceeds in twenty-eight chapters to illustrate his subject after what is known as "the case method," applied historically and nationally. Four chapters deal with early French Gothic (*e.g.*, St. Denis, Senlis, Notre Dame of Paris, Reims), French Gothic (Amiens, etc.), French Provincial and Later Geometrical (Normandy, Burgundy, St. Pierre at Chartres, etc.). English Gothic (ten chapters) in its entire development next comes in for notice—transitional, early, and developed—with two chapters on Westminster Abbey, and detailed discussions on the Gothic window and special developments of styles (geometric decorated, flowing decorated, perpendicular, etc.). A chapter on French Flamboyant, six chapters on Italian Gothic, two on the Sicilian type, one chapter on southern Italy, and a Conclusion make up the contents, with tables and an index.

From this statement one can gather only a meager conception of this book's character and value. It is profusely illustrated with plates, drawings, and various reproductions, all of which are discust and expounded in the immediate context. While the terminology is at times necessarily somewhat technical, and others than students will need an unabridged dictionary close at hand, the treatment is lucid and stimulating. To the make-up of the volumes too much praise can not be given. The best of paper (calendered for illustrations), wide margins, side-heads, half-vellum binding, call for unstinted admiration. Finally, felicitations are in order to the Universities of Cambridge and Chicago on their collaboration in the joint production of these two magnificent volumes.

SOME OF THE LATEST WAR-BOOKS

Dillon, Dr. E. J. Ourselves and Germany. 8vo, 312 pp. London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd. *7s. 6d.* net.

While the present Titanic struggle is being waged the fitness of any one man to write impartially and accurately on the virtues and defects of the principal combatants may be open to question, but, after making all possible allowances for the author's preferences and sympathies, it must be confest that Dr. Dillon's volume contains data of absorbing interest and value, especially to the student of international politics. It is by no means a one-sided production, as one might imagine from the title. His arraignment of British supineness, unpreparedness, and lack of scientific organization is just as manifest and severe as is his castigation of some of Germany's business methods and diplomacy.

The character of Germany, according to the author, is discernible in her long-planned schemes for the subjugation of Europe. To carry out this gigantic enterprise, not only were the Army and Navy raised to a high point of efficiency, but the author gives instances in which the German Government fostered in every possible way the commercial interests of the country, so that the whole organism became like one vast political and industrial community. This colossal work is described by Dr. Dillon as "pacific interpenetration," and he contends that it has not yet had the degree of attention it merits:

"The German procedure was simple, yet effective withal. Funds were borrowed mainly in France, Britain, Belgium, where investors were often timid and bankers are unenterprising. And then operations were begun. The first aim pursued and attained was to acquire control of the foreign trade of the country experimented on. With this object in view, banks of credit were established, which lavished on German traders every help, information, and encouragement that could be given."

His argument is briefly that Germany had mobilized her finances long before she had mobilized her troops. He is unqualified in his admiration of German industry, resourcefulness, and cohesiveness. At the same time he is just as unqualified in condemning some of Germany's business methods:

"In order to strangle concerns that compete with them successfully, the average German merchant sticks at nothing. His maxim is that in trade, as in all forms of the struggle for existence, necessity knows no law, and he is himself the judge of necessity."

In the chapter on "Germany and Russia," the author shows how the persistent Teutonic commercial influence was slowly but surely striking at the vitals of Russian trade, and that the only hope of freeing Russia from the meshes of the German net was a war between the two peoples. Under "Teuton Politics," the question of double naturalization is dealt with. The Teuton doctrine and practise, he says, "are that Germans may insinuate themselves into a country, and in the guise of loyal citizens become conversant with its secrets, and then use them to its hurt." The chapter on "Perils of Party Politics," and the one on the "Problems of the Future," are very much to the point, and should be carefully considered by both sides in the great struggle. He says:

"For this war, far from ending the tragic duel between the two types of community life in Europe, is but one of its transient episodes. . . . . .

"We (British) continue absorbed in the pursuit of interests, parochial and parliamentary, which, tho quite human, are utterly off the line of racial and imperial progress."

An introduction to the volume has been written by the Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. A book of such value ought to have an index.

My Secret Service: Vienna, Sofia, Constantinople, Nish, Belgrade, Asia Minor, etc. By the Man Who Dined with the Kaiser. Illustrated with Facsimiles, etc. Pp. xiii–235. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1 net.

Inscribed to Lord Northcliffe "in grateful recollection of the keen interest he has shown in these adventures," this volume by an anonymous author (an amateur, apparently), purports to give intimate and secret information about great personalities and great moments of the war. The publishers announce that "this anonymous, but fully authenticated, neutral was hired by Lord Northcliffe to scout for the London *Daily Mail* at Adrianople, Sofia, Vienna, and other German war-centers. He met and interviewed in Constantinople, so he says, the famous von Hersing and heard from his own lips the account of his wonderful journey in a German submarine (*U*-51) from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople. Disguised as a steel-driller, he penetrated the "German Holy of Holies," the Krupp factories at Essen. He wormed his way into the famous banquet at Nish, whereat King Ferdinand of Bulgaria entertained the Kaiser. His description of the royal pair is too severe to be accepted as accurate. The whole narrative, in fact, is vitiated by a too-partizan bias. Nevertheless, it is interesting. The reporter's enjoyment of his peculiar assignment, he remarks, was tempered not a little by the knowledge that, if discovered, he would be instantly taken out and shot. He describes the Emperor as a sick man, eating and drinking nothing during the banquet. "The Kaiser," he says, "is not a tall man, as he is represented

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to be in photographs, and by the side of the great massive figure of the hawk-nosed Ferdinand, the great war-lord seems almost diminutive." Von Falkenhayn, he notes, is a more imposing figure than either of them, a man of refinement, and good-looking. "Interested as I was in the Kaiser," he goes on, "I was hardly less interested in von Falkenhayn, who is the brain of the great German war-machine. Whenever I looked across at him as he sat chatting quite freely with the Kaiser and Ferdinand, I had the impression that here was a man with far-reaching vision and great executive power."

Williams, Wythe. Passed by the Censor. With Portraits and Introduction by Myron T. Herrick. Pp. 270. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1.50 net.

Wythe Williams, of the New York *Times*, the author of this graphic account of actual experiences, has been with the French armies on the Western front and seen much of the fiercest fighting. He had the further advantage of an experience in a French military prison, whither he was thrust for trying to get to the front without a pass. His story, with the full flavor of the alert American journalist, is highly illuminative, even amusing at times, and makes a diversion largely from the tragic atmosphere usual in most books of its class. Not that the tragic element is absent. The author's invincible cheerfulness, persisting up to the brink of the successive infernos he witnessed, yields at certain phases of the terrible game. His description of "the field of glory" is one of the most harrowing word-pictures that have recently appeared. Mr. Williams's keen and vivid interpretation of the spirit of France in arms is among the striking features of his book. The author's description of Chénal's singing of "The Marseillaise" should take its place in the literature of the war.

"I do not remember what was the stage-setting. I do not believe I saw it. All I remember was Chénal standing at the top of a short flight of steps with the soldier chorus, and on either side little clusters of children.

"'Up, sons of France, the call of glory,' Chénal swept down to the footlights. The singer wore a white silk gown, draped in perfect Grecian folds. She wore the large, black Alsatian head-dress, in one corner of which was pinned a small tricolored cockade. She has often been called the most beautiful woman in Paris. The description was too limited. With the next lines she threw her arms apart, drawing out the folds of the gown into the tricolor of France—heavy folds of red silk draped over one arm and blue over the other. Her head was thrown back. Her tall, slender figure simply vibrated with the feeling of the words that poured forth from her lips. She was sublime. Above her voice could be sensed the surging emotions that seemed to sweep over the house in waves. The audience cheered and stamped their feet and wept. Then came the wonderful 'Amour sacré de la patrie'—Sacred love of country—verse. The crashing of the orchestra ceased, dying away almost to a whisper; Chénal drew the folds of the tricolor cloak about her. Then she bent her head, and drawing the flag to her lips, kissed it reverently. The first words came like a sob from her soul. From then until the end of the verse one seemed to live through the history of France. . . . Chénal drew a short jeweled sword from the folds of her gown and stood, silent and superb, with the folds of the flag draped around her. . . . She seemed to typify Empire and Republic throughout all time."

Patterson, J. H. (Lieutenant-Colonel, D. S. O.). With the Zionists in Gallipoli. 8vo, pp. v–307. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2 net.

Colonel Patterson, the author of this interesting and personal narrative of the Gallipoli campaign, is a distinguished English soldier, a friend of Theodore Roosevelt. He has served the British Empire almost all his life, having seen service in India, South Africa, Egypt, and even in the American Northwest. He is the author of "The Man-eaters of the Tsavo" and "In the Grip of the Nyika." His latest volume was written during a month of enforced idleness spent in "an effort to recruit his health," as he says, and "to take a more useful hand in the great drama now approaching its climax." Colonel Patterson's story is principally concerned with the exploits of the Zion Mule Corps, the first Jewish military unit, he avers, that has occurred in history since the days of Judas Maccabeus. It is composed of Russian-born refugees from Palestine—over 500 men and officers—who preferred "to go back to Egypt, the old land of bondage, rather than serve under the Turks." The author states that the object of his book is to interest the Hebrew nation in the fortunes of the Zionists, and "to show them of what their Russian brothers are capable, even under command of an alien in race and religion." Not unnaturally the Biblical note is at times dominant in the colonel's chapters.

Gleason, Arthur, and Helen Hayes. Golden Lads. Pp. 262. New York: The Century Company. $1.30.

After reading numerous books purporting to give "truths" about this great world-war, we become convinced that no words are strong enough to depict its real horrors. Mr. Gleason, newspaper correspondent, Red-Cross worker, and Anglo-French sympathizer, gives thrilling accounts of conditions as he saw them. Of the "atrocities" in Belgium, we find reports of a "friend," or a "friend's friend," or what "some one saw or heard." Anti-Germans will revel in the accounts he gives. Fair-minded readers will be inclined to reserve judgment. Mr. Gleason says: "The Belgians do not care one bit for German reforms; they do not even consider them; they simply ignore them." "What war does," says the author, "is to reveal human nature. It does not alter it—it heightens the brutality and the heroism."

Huidekoper, Frederic Louis. Military Unpreparedness of the United States. A History of American Land Forces from Colonial Times until June 1, 1915. With an Introduction by Major-General Leonard Wood. 8vo, pp. xx–735. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The subtitle of this work fairly describes it. As it carries "1915" on its title-page, its many well-printed pages must have been prepared before Preparedness became such a recognized issue; and in a way, therefore, it may have been prophetic. The records quoted will not comfort pacifists, for from the Revolution down they show that war on American soil, or war anywhere by Americans, has found them lacking the essential readiness to fight, tho not lacking in spirit. Of course the pacifists will not accept gladly this conclusion: "The fundamental law of life is the law of strife." They may, however, find it hard to dispute these further conclusions: "Adequate preparation for war has never yet in history been made after the beginning of hostilities without unnecessary slaughter, unjustifiable expense, and national peril. It is only in the years of peace that a nation can be made ready to fight."

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Mallet, Christian. Impressions and Experiences of a Trooper, 1914–1915. With frontispiece. Pp. 167. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

The Gibbons and Mommsens of the future, who are to depict our epoch, may well seek in books like this the models for their pictures of its bloody culmination. Christian Mallet is a French dragoon who served as a private soldier in the retreat from Belgium, in the Battle of the Marne, and in the great attack of Loos. He was brevetted a lieutenant on the field for bravery. He is a near relative of Mr. Mallet, the noted French banker, the representative of France on the Allies' Loan Commission.

As a piece of natural, forceful description of thrilling phases of the war these "Impressions" are notable. The book has a frontispiece by Carrey, representing a night charge of the 22d Dragoons at Compiègne. It is dedicated to the author's three companions—Tarragon, Magrin, and Clère—"who fell all three on the field of honor, Dragoons whom Rome might have claimed among her Legionaries." The author's Zola-like realism is fairly indicated in this extract:

"We billeted at Parvilliers in a half-destroyed farm, and there at daybreak a sight that suggested a hallucination met our eyes. Some ten German soldiers were there in the courtyard dead, mowed down by the '75,' but in such natural attitudes that but for their waxen color one would have believed them alive. One was standing holding on to a bush, his hand grasping the branches. His face bespoke his terror, his mute mouth seemed as if in the act of yelling, and his eyes were dilated with fear. A fragment of shell had pierced his chest. Another was on his knees, propped against a wall. I approached to see where the wound was, and it took me a moment to discover it, so intact was the corpse. I saw at last that he had the whole of the inside of his cranium carried away and hollowed out, as if by some surgical instrument. His tongue and his eyes were kept in place by a filament of flesh, and his spiked helmet had rolled off by his side. An officer was seated on some hay, with his legs apart and his head thrown back, looking at the farm. All these eyes fixt us with a terrifying immobility, with a look of such acute terror that our men turned away, not one of them daring to touch the magnificent new equipment of the Germans."

The methodical devastation, the violations and general pillaging of Belgium and of those portions of northern France which were overrun by the Germans in their initial great "drive," stand out in lurid trails in the narrative of this eye-witness and participant.

Hall, James Norman. Kitchener's Mob: The Adventures of an American in the British Army. Pp. 201. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1916. $1.25 net.

This graphic and uncensored account of an American in England being made into a soldier, and of his experiences in the British trenches of France, is vividly entertaining in part, and in part is terribly horrible. It would well serve the propaganda of Preparedness if that for which a nation must prepare, now urged so strongly, were not portrayed with so much of lifelikeness leading to so much of sickening death. Life in the trenches may be often immensely humorous; but death there is oftener tragic and shocking in the extreme. And before death comes there may be hardships repulsive to contemplate. This book reveals them, to a sufficient, if not an excessive, extent.

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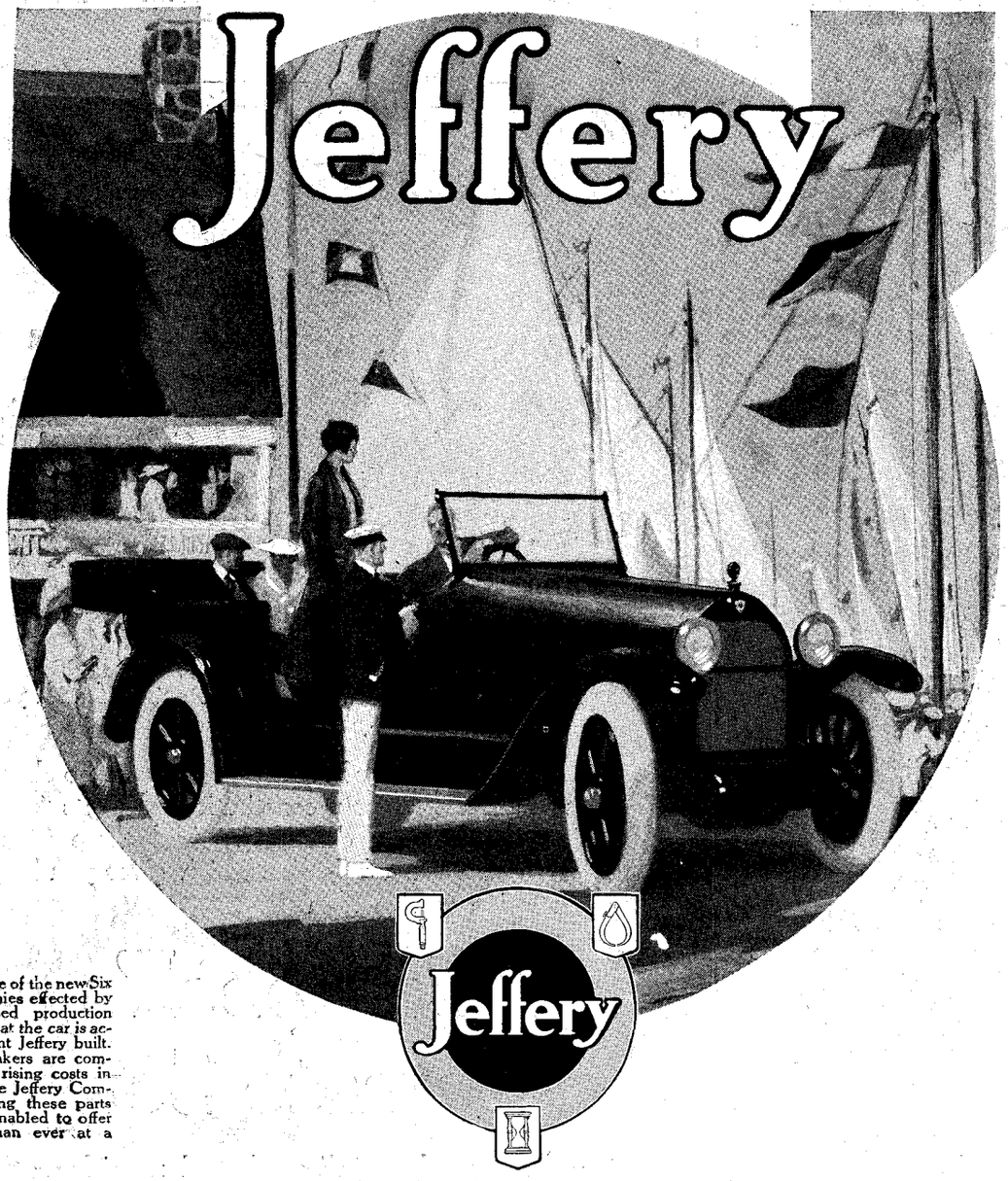

The lower price of the new Six is due to economies effected by greatly increased production and to the fact that the car is actually 93 per cent Jeffery built. While other makers are compelled to meet rising costs in parts-buying, the Jeffery Company, by making these parts themselves, is enabled to offer greater value than ever at a lower price.

The Triumph of Precision

In the New Jeffery Six Are Crystallized the Ideals and Traditions of Two Generations of Accuracy

MERE announcement of the latest Jeffery Six, at $1365, would not convey to the world the real story of achievement signalized in the advent of this car.

It is more than a fine automobile. It is the embodiment of a fine ideal.

To trace the conception of this car you must look in retrospect upon the life of Thomas B. Jeffery, the late founder of the Company, who gained his early training in England as a *maker of instruments of precision.*

He developed, during an exacting old-world apprenticeship, that passion for accuracy and ultra-refinement, which he bequeathed to the Company bearing his name.

Upon entering the field of motor-car building—then in its infancy—his fine ideals as a maker of microscopes, telescopes and delicate measuring instruments found immediate application.

Under his inspired direction there took form the giant producing center which now so truly mirrors the man. And, today in the Jeffery plant, every workman—every machine—reflects the master-artisan whose passion was precision.

$1365 **Seven-Passenger Touring Model—53 horsepower, 6 cylinder motor—125-inch wheel-base.**

Upon each new Jeffery Six there appears the Jeffery device, shown above. It is more than a hall-mark—more than a trade-mark. It is the symbol of mechanical precision and refinement. It tokens the ideals of accuracy for which Thomas B. Jeffery stood. And as such it is the owner's guaranty of inherent worth, just as is the hall-mark upon the finished product of a maker of instruments of precision.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Kenosha, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

In this mammoth factory there are safeguarded the ideals of its founder. True—there is greater production; there are lowered costs—but always a religious adherence to the original ideals of mechanical nicety.

Preciseness in materials, preciseness in workmanship, preciseness in the co-ordination of parts! These are the creed of the Jeffery Company.

The ideals which were the compelling force in the life of Thomas B. Jeffery, are a living part of the giant Jeffery organization of today. They glint from the tool of every workman. They are reflected in the making and assembling of every part. They are the reason why the Jeffery automobile is Jeffery built, rather than assembled. Few are the tasks that are entrusted to other than Jeffery builders.

And, now, in the new Jeffery Six there is bodied forth the spirit of the European instrument maker—symbolizing a triumph of precision—a fitting denouement for a two-world mechanical drama.

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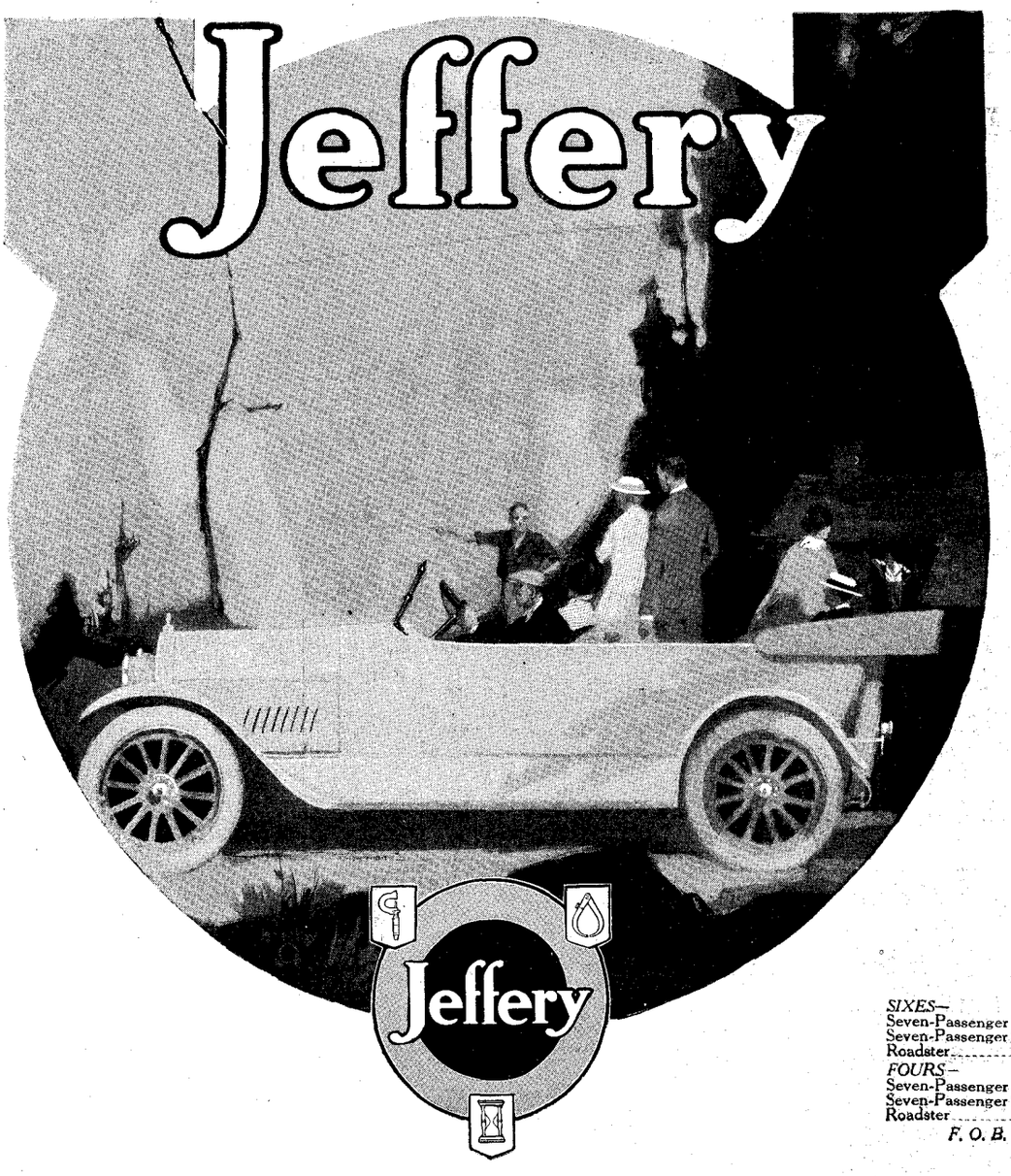

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Seven-Passenger Sedan.... 1530
Roadster..... 1335
FOURS—
Seven-Passenger Touring..$1095
Seven-Passenger Sedan.... 1260
Roadster..... 1065
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—and Exquisite Performance

Supple Ability of the New Six Brings Jeffery Owner a New and Intimate Car-Comradeship

TO the owner of a Jeffery car this heritage of traditional accuracy becomes more than a pleasing romance.

For, to him, in actual, daily performance the new Six reflects all the inherent ideals of precision and the exacting niceties of mechanical perfection for which the elder Jeffery stood.

And in this knowledge, the Jeffery owner finds a peculiar satisfaction. His car takes on a new personality.

Ride in the new Six with such an owner! Share with him the fellow-feeling that mates the man and the car. Every ounce of supple power, at a crawl or at sixty miles, if you want it, flows magically into the steel sinews of this road comrade.

Faithful in performance always—not only when ideal roads invite! The new Six is hungry for hardship. Give it a gnarly path, a forbidding hill. See how it ploughs through, clings to the pike like ivy and goes forward and up with an unswerving vigor that leaves you rapture bound.

More—there is luxurious comfort! You try all seats under every condition—and always you ride unconscious of mechanism. The road is ironed out before you into serene and peaceful travel. You feel that this car is doing its work well—and cheerfully.

$1365 **Seven-Passenger Touring Model—53 horsepower, 6 cylinder motor—125-inch wheel-base.**

The inherently balanced, oversized crankshaft—an exclusive development of Jeffery engineers—is largely responsible for the wonderful softness of the new Six motor. It makes possible, to an even greater degree, the liquid-like speed modulations which have always delighted the Jeffery owner. This remarkable motor, without vibration at ANY speed, is the result of the company's home-construction policy which actually confines 93 per cent of parts-building to the Jeffery factory.

For a longer wheel-base, a low, hammock-hung body and long, flat springs are the Jeffery builder's final contribution to ease of riding.

And within the compass of six compact cylinders there is all the ready power and speed you will ever want—and more.

Jeffery coach-makers have provided an exquisite body to match the exquisite performance of the new Six. Long, low lines in which bigness and beauty blend; a rich, deep-toned finish; a loungy interior! All these invite you to enter and enjoy the car which wins friends from the first.

And you, too, will realize in this new Six the beautiful tribute to a high ideal—the concrete result of two generations of loyalty to traditions of ultra-mechanical refinement.

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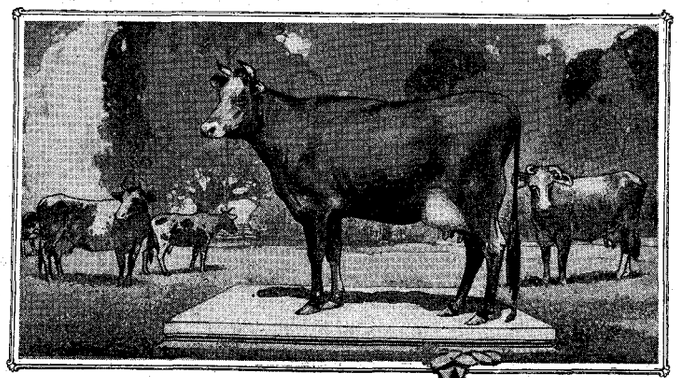

Consider the cow.

In striking contrast to the ordinary cow of scrub, runt or mongrel breed is the pedigreed, full-blooded thoroughbred whose prize-winning qualities set the standard for all others.

Consider motors.

Motors of many kinds are made by manufacturers of automobiles and trucks. They vary in many vital respects, according to the fancy of the designer or in response to someone's idea of what the public wants.

Consider the Continental Motor.

The slowly perfected product of many years, the result of many minds working toward a common aim, it sums up all the best motor experience of our generation. It has been chosen by more than 150 manufacturers of automobiles and trucks—frank acknowledgment that it equals or exceeds any motor they themselves could build. It is, in short, America's *standard* motor.

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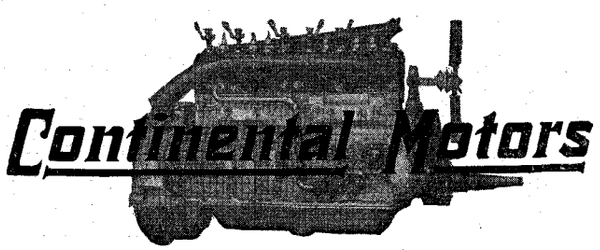

CURRENT POETRY

REALISM is a rare quality in modern war-poetry. This is natural, for poets, especially those who know war intimately, find that it needs to be idealized before it becomes a fit subject for poetic treatment. Therefore they write rather of the emotional and spiritual phases of war than of its stern actualities. But there are exceptions to this rule—one of them we quote from a recent issue of the London *Spectator*. In this intensely dramatic and convincing poem there is, we feel, an accurate picture of the terrors of that death-filled waste between the trenches to which has been given the name "No Man's Land." The realism of some of the stanzas is gruesomely strong.

NO MAN'S LAND

By J. Knight-Agkin

No Man's Land is an eerie sight
At early dawn in the pale gray light.
Never a house and never a hedge
In No Man's Land from edge to edge,
And never a living soul walks there
To taste the fresh of the morning air.
Only some lumps of rotting clay,
That were friends or foemen yesterday.

What are the bounds of No Man's Land?
You can see them clearly on either hand,
A mound of rag-bags gray in the sun,
Or a furrow of brown where the earthworks run
From the eastern hills to the western sea,
Through field or forest o'er river and lea;
No man may pass them, but aim you well
And Death rides across on the bullet or shell.

But No Man's Land is a goblin sight
When patrols crawl over at dead o' night;
Boche or British, Belgian or French,
You dice with death when you cross the trench.
When the "rapid," like fireflies in the dark,
Flits down the parapet spark by spark,
And you drop for cover to keep your head
With your face on the breast of the four months' dead.

The man who ranges in No Man's Land
Is dogged by the shadows on either hand
When the star-shell's flare, as it bursts o'erhead,
Scares the great gray rats that feed on the dead,
And the bursting bomb or the bayonet-snatch
May answer the click of your safety-catch.
For the lone patrol, with his life in his hand,
Is hunting for blood in No Man's Land.

Here is a war-poem of a different sort—equally sincere, but more dignified and more idealistic. The contrast between peaceful England and the battle-covered sea is strikingly brought out, and the last stanza is nobly effective. We take it from the London *Poetry Review*.

WATCHMEN OF THE NIGHT

By Cecil Roberts

Lords of the seas' great wilderness
The light-gray war-ships cut the wind;
The headland dwindles less and less;
The great waves, breaking, drench and blind
The stern-faced watcher on the deck,
While England fades into a speck.

Afar on that horizon gray
The sleepy homesteads one by one
Shine with their cheerful lights as day
Dies in the valley and is gone,
While the great moon comes o'er the hill
And floods the landscape, white and still.

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But outward 'mid the homeless waste
The battle-fleet held on its way;
On either side the torn seas raced,
Over the bridge blew up the spray;
The quartermaster at the wheel
Steered through the night his ship of steel.

Once from a masthead blinked a light—
The Admiral spoke unto the Fleet;
Swift answers flashed along the night,
The chart-house glimmered through the sleet;
A bell rang from the engine-room,
And ere it ceased—the great guns' boom!

Then thunder through the silence broke
And rolled along the sullen deep;
A hundred guns flashed fire and spoke,
Which England heard not in her sleep
Nor dreamed of, while her fighting sons
Fed and fired the blazing guns.

Dawn broke in England, sweet and clear;
Birds in the brake, the lark in heaven
Made musical the morning air;
But distant, shattered, scorched, and riven,
Gathered the ships—ay, dawn was well
After night's red and raging hell.

But some came not with break of light,
Nor looked upon the saffron dawn;
They keep the watch of endless Night,
On the soft breast of ocean borne.
O waking England, rise and pray
For sons who guard thee night and day!

The old Dyckman farmhouse at Broadway and 204th Street, New York City, has been presented to the City to be used as a historical museum. It was built at the close of the Revolution, and its walls are rich in historical associations. Mr. Arthur Guiterman, who seems to be almost the only poet to find inspiration in the picturesque chronicles of Manhattan, has made it the subject of this interesting ballad, which we quote from the New York *Times*.

THE DYCKMAN HOUSE

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

Plain as the brass of an old sword-hilt
Is the tale of the house that the Dyckmans built.

In Charles the Second's jovial reign,
Jan, the first of the Dyckman strain,
Fair-haired, ruddy, strong, and shrewd,
Cleared the soil, and his hardy brood
Killed the wolves in their rocky lairs,
Turned the loam with iron shares.

Full a hundred years had fled;
Well the Dyckman race had sped;
Sweet their orchards, broad their farms
When Freedom called true men to arms.
They nursed no doubts of the need of force;
They did their part as a thing of course.
Forth they sallied, boy and man.
William, head of the Dyckman clan,
Took the field, and his three good sons
Marched along with their flintlock guns—
Abraham bold, and Michael keen,
And blithe young William, aged thirteen.

Through the war with its changing tides
The Dyckmans fought in the gallant Guides.
Their chronicles may still be found
In the blood-stained roll of the Neutral Ground,
And yellowed, time-worn records tell
How sturdy Abraham Dyckman fell,
Raiding the camp of De Lancey's corps,
And how young William paid that score.

Peace at last! In full retreat
Sounded the tramp of alien feet,
Quitting the isle we love; and then
The Dyckmans came to their own again.

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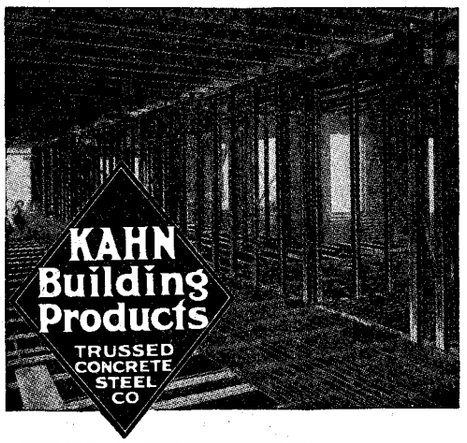

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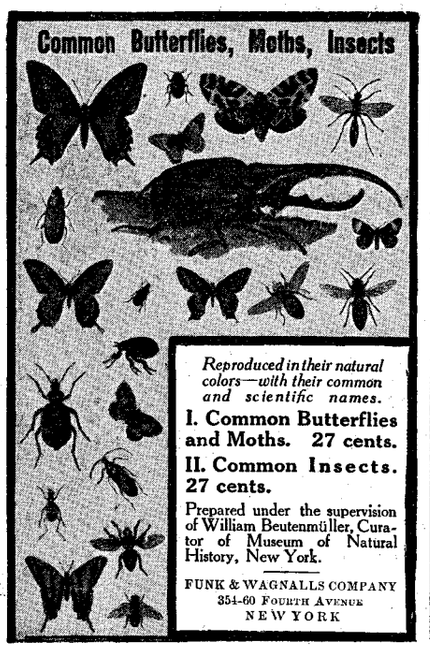
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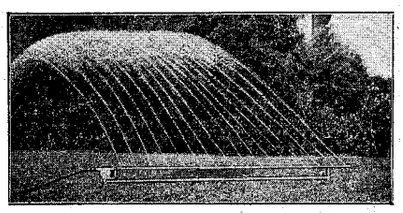

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J. P. CAMPBELL **Jacksonville, Florida**

But the camping foe had left their land
Bare as the back of a baby's hand.
Waste were the fields and the orchards, too;
Burned was the home in which they grew.

The Dyckman breed were men of force;
They took their task as a thing of course.
Again they plowed their wasted leas,
Again they set their orchard trees;
With toughened timbers, marked by fire,
From tumbled barn and ruined byre,
They raised the framework, strongly planned,
Of this old house. Long may it stand
A monument for coming years
Of the last of the flower of the pioneers.

For in this brave old house survives
The lesson blazed by its builders' lives:

"Be true; and keep, whate'er befall,
The faith that each man owes to all.
Be strong; for strength shall purge you clear
Of all mean hatreds born of Fear.
Then, should the years that hither press,
Bring other days of storm and stress,
A race of clean-limbed, clear-eyed men
Shall look the world in the face again."

From *Harper's Magazine* we take this moving expression of the poetry of parenthood. Since Coventry Patmore's time, this field has been largely neglected, and it is good to find so beautiful a theme so beautifully sung.

TO MY CHILDREN—ASLEEP

By Alan Sullivan

List to their gentle breathing in the night,
Flushed pink with slumber. Now their curious eyes,
Pale-lidded, shine not, nor their glances bright
Welcome the new day with its new surprize.
How still the feet that raced—that leapt, as light
As the small cloud that loiters in the skies:
How rare the bud before its opening hour
With fragrance that we find not in the perfect flower.

And who am I to bring this rapture down,
Irradiant, to bless the arid earth?
For I have ventured to the high unknown
And grasped the Godhead in the hour of birth;
My clay has dared to wear a kingly crown,
And raid the heavens to appease my dearth:
So close the ways of finite mortals bend
To mysteries that round our fleeting lives extend.

Now, as the days pass, they will grow and make
A God of me—less worshipful than they:
Of my imperfect image they will take
Only the good, will talk of me at play,
Will weave me through their souls, so that to break
Their gentle vision is to take away
Their best delight. Ah, none but children see
Behind the world-worn man his lost divinity.

To them dim years will open: to their gaze
Will mystery and prophecy unfold,
Strange lights will shine upon them, and the rays
Of unborn knowledge be in flame outrolled;
No wonder will their wondrous eyes amaze:
But God will baffle as he did of old,
Till, on the steps of wisdom, it is given
That man, being wise, may climb—a child—to heaven.

And if, still tender, they shall think of me,
Keep green the spot and guard the springing grass,
Then I too shall remember, being free
From earthly duty: I shall hear them pass,
Catch even the word, and live on memory
Of small, fond things: My soul shall not harass
Those whom I dragged to earth. . . . See how they stir!
Put out the light! The gloom cloaks best a worshiper.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HETTY GREEN'S PHILOSOPHY

"YOU never saw my name on a charity list, did you?" demanded the woman financier of a reporter once, "but I built whole blocks of buildings in Chicago when the workingmen there had to have employment." And that was the key-note to Hetty Green's philosophy of charity. She was willing to give where the giving would produce good, but she had, according to her son, no desire to see her name broadcast as a patroness of this or that. Inevitably such an announcement would have brought floods of demands from cranks and promoters in legion.

We are told in the New York *Sun* that, whether she exprest it or not, this great business genius had a keen feeling for the esteem of the world. She wanted to be understood, and thought well of, but she wanted to live according to the Bible—which was her guide, she explained, through all her dealings. Nevertheless we hear many odd and often amusing anecdotes of her. For instance, the New York *Tribune* tells us of what she thought about the modern woman:

Mrs. Green blamed conditions largely on the extravagance of women. She said: "The women of America have helped to make our times. All they live for, all they care for, is clothes—the latest shape in hats, the newest-fangled skirts. And they are none too particular how they get what they want or who pays for it. Oh, I am not saying that American women are not moral, but I do say that they do not care what price their husbands, and fathers, and brothers, pay for the luxury and finery they demand. More men are driven to dishonesty by the white hand of a woman stuck all over with jewels than by their own love of horses, rich food, and gay times. The Standard Oil Company or John D. Rockefeller could stop the hard times to-day—but they will not do it. It will cost the United States Government $28,000,000 to collect that $29,000,000 fine."

Continuing along the same line, Mrs. Green attacked the Administration of Roosevelt, holding to the opinion that he was largely to blame for the hard times. She said plainly that Roosevelt had failed to make good and called him "a trust-buster who didn't bust trusts." "I saw this situation coming," went on Mrs. Green, "and I predicted it. I saw that the rich were approaching the brink and that a panic was inevitable. Some of the solidest men in the Street came to me and wanted to unload all sorts of things, from palatial residences to automobiles. When the crash came I had money, and I was one of the very few who really had it. The others had their securities and their values. I had the cash and they had to come to me."

In the New York *Sun* a writer describes what is believed to have been one of the deciding features of the wooing of Edward

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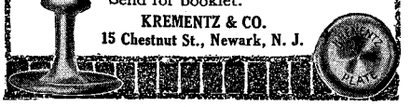

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Ended This Way

Written by a Blue-jay User

I had a corn which bothered me for years. It spoiled a hundred evenings.

Nothing in my life had yielded such a sum of pain.

I did what all do—pared it, daubed it. But I caused more soreness than I saved in pain.

And the corn remained.

Then I read of Blue-jay.

One night I applied it, and the pain forever stopped. In two days I removed it, and the corn was gone.

Never since, believe me, have I let a corn ache twice.

No friend of mine now ever has a corn. I told them all of Blue-jay. It has never failed—I know it cannot fail.

Now I write this to say to every woman that corns are out-of-date. The pain ends instantly with Blue-jay. And the corn soon disappears.

Once prove this and you will keep as free from corns as I do. And it is well worth while. Try this way tonight.

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A. Green, whom she married at the age of thirty. We are told:

Edward A. Green had once been a poor boy in Bellows Falls, Vt., but subsequently made a fortune in the Philippines as an exporter. The story is told that Mr. Green, one Valentine's day, bought a valentine to send to his sweetheart, but by mistake addrest and sent her the wrong envelop—one that contained a receipted bill for a cheap suit of clothes. This, it was said, so strongly appealed to Mrs. Green's love of economy that from that time he was her accepted suitor. Before marrying, however, she insisted on Mr. Green's signing a contract by which he agreed that his wife's fortune should not be liable for his debts and that he should support her just the same as tho she were without wealth. This contract was ever strictly enforced.

Many stories have been told of Mrs. Green's economy. The fact that she preferred to live simply, at Bellows Falls, Vt., in a single room with her daughter, and later rented a cheap flat in Hoboken, subjected her to much jest and comment. In referring to her mode of life, she once said:

"I know people talk about me and about the way I live. They simply don't understand all the trouble and worry I have. I have plenty of money, but everywhere I go the opinion seems to be that I must either give it away or let them take it from me as they feel like doing."

And out of the Minneapolis *Tribune* comes an interesting side view of Mrs. Green in an account telling of an interview she gave to a woman reporter a year ago. The financier was very careful about granting interviews, for she desired most of all to be allowed to live quietly and in her own way. The reporter describes stopping her on the street and requesting the favor of a short talk. Then

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Green, as she closely scanned the hopeful face for a full minute, then examined the length and breadth of the reporter. "Hum! You look bright and you're not wearing those fool-colored shoes that are now in what they call fashion. I'll talk to you," said Mrs. Green, leading the way into her house.

That was the beginning of the last interview the world's richest woman gave.

"Don't ask me anything about how I make money," she began inside, shaking her head in disapproval as she pointed to a chair, "everybody always questions me about that. It is a waste of time. Business was never meant to be gossiped over. I always have said that if there was less fool talk there'd be more sensible work and not so much tea-party nonsense. But then, I suppose, the club-women were made to give industrious people a chance." Mrs. Green removed her small black bonnet and laid it on the desk in front of her.

"This hat, for instance, isn't in style, but it's perfectly good. I've worn it nearly ten years, and it's going to do ten more years' service." Here she smiled in such a sweet way that those who knew her only in business dealings would have been taken off their guard had they seen it.

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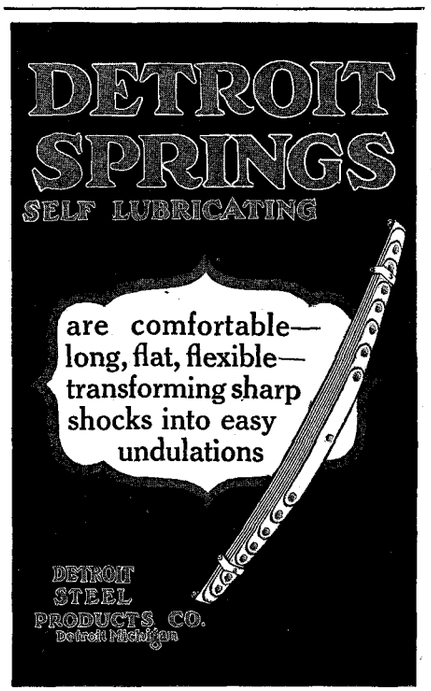

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"I'm too old a lady to care anything about clothes," she continued as if in explanation. "You know when it comes to spending your life there have to be some things neglected. If you try to do too much you can never get anywhere, and as I was naturally made for work, I just as naturally wasn't made for a fashion-plate and I have never bothered about what I wear."

Drest in a simple black gown of some woolen material, which might have been of any vintage but for the little shiny spots along the seams, which proved it not a recent model, she sat with white hands carelessly folded in her lap before an old roll-top desk heaped with papers in orderly piles. And this gentle old lady, who smiled as tenderly as an old-fashioned grandmama, even tho her black eyes occasionally darted shrewd glances, was the woman who could make brilliant business men, learned in the financial game, sit up and figure far into the night to find out just how Hetty Green had won while they had been less fortunate.

"Maybe I don't look it, but I like to see what other people are wearing. It does me good sometimes and gives me a laugh, when I have time, for I'm very busy. Really, I ought to be at work right now, but when I looked at you I thought you might be worth a few minutes' talk, for you haven't got city eyes, you never can tell anything to anybody with that kind of eyes; not that I'd ever try to tell any one what to do or how.

"I think you ought to make up your mind just what you want to do, then go ahead and do it. That's the only way to get what you want.

"You don't look like a reporter," Mrs. Green mused, lowering her voice, which seemed always to be pitched in a soft key. "If you had, I shouldn't have spoken to you. I don't like reporters and I don't talk to them. Guess they don't like me, either," and she raised her hand in a protesting gesture as she laughingly remarked: "No! no! You needn't soften that any. I believe in telling the truth. It never hurts anybody but those it should hurt.

"Trouble with reporters is they never get things straight. They want to get a sensational feature, when, if they'd look twice, they'd see the biggest story is the simple thing right under their nose, the thing they generally fail to see.

"Well, it's your work and I've got mine, so run along, girl. I'm an old woman, and there's not much time left for me to do things in, so I'll have to use every minute. Remember, I've just been talking to you and this is not an interview, so don't print a word."

Mrs. Green then cordially extended her hand and shut a cold gray door on a sorrowful face as well as on a story.

Of all the sheaf of anecdotes which have recently turned up, none perhaps illustrates the conscientious way in which Mrs. Green applied her philosophy and her Bible to daily life than we gleaned from the New York *World*. We are told:

Mrs. Green and her son, E. H. R. Green, owned the small Texas Midland Railroad, and she was indignant at the flood of requests for passes. So she sent out a card calendar to politicians and all others who had presented themselves as

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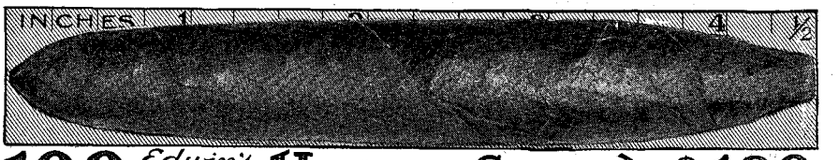

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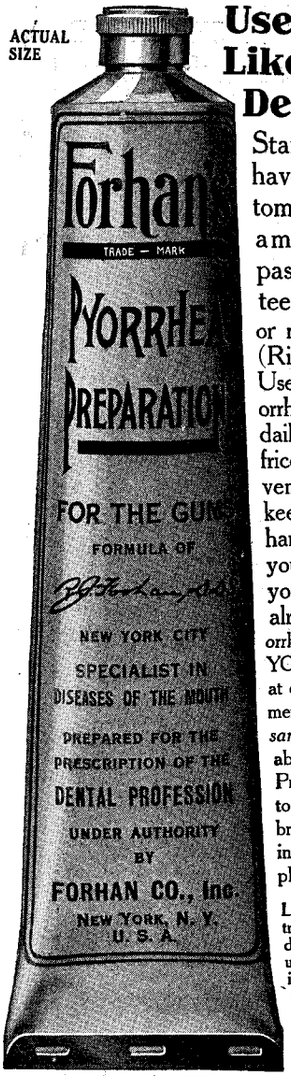

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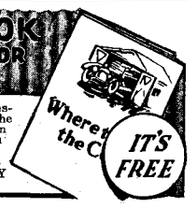

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candidates for railroad graft. She drew down the Bible on them.

In this manner was it arranged:

Monday—"Thou shalt not pass." Numbers xx, 18.

Tuesday—"Suffer not a man to pass." Judges iii, 28.

Wednesday—"The wicked shall no more pass." Nahum i, 15.

Thursday—"This generation shall not pass." Mark xiii, 30.

Friday—"By a perpetual decree it can not pass." Jeremiah v, 22.

Saturday—"None shall pass." Isaiah xxxiv, 10.

Sunday—"So he paid the fare thereof and went." Jonah i, 2.

FIFTY YEARS OF CHEWING

IF you glance down the aisle when you are again on a car, you will note that four out of ten fellow passengers are moving their jaws leisurely up and down, perhaps keeping rhythmic time with the sway of the car. These are the chewing-gum enthusiasts, and they have been at it for half a century. June brought the first real anniversary of 1916. It is well enough to speak of the Shakespearian tercentenary, but what are William's followers compared with the vast American army who could celebrate the birthday of their pet habit?

Strangely enough, whatever Mexico may do to America in a political way, she can not undo the great service she did our country by introducing us to chewing-gum. According to the New York *Tribune*, it was General Santa Anna, of Mexico, when a candidate for the Presidency of that changeable country, who brought the new confection to the notice of an astute American friend. As the account runs:

On one of his campaign-tours for Revolving President of Mexico, General Santa Anna went in June, 1866, to confer with a friend at Snug Harbor, Staten Island. Little realizing what momentous results were to attend his action, came one Thomas Adams, Jr., to pay a social call on the distinguished thug. One word led to another, and before the afternoon was half over they had reached such a state of familiarity that General Santa Anna had gone to his bureau-drawer and taken out a little chunk of something resembling overshoeing and, placing a piece of it in his mouth, began to chew it with apparent relish, at the same time offering a sector of it to Mr. Adams and his son.

With a nice regard for convention, Mr. Adams asked the General what it was before he placed it in his mouth, and was informed that it was the gum of the zapote-tree, known to its friends as "chicle."

Thus reassured, Mr. Adams took a chance, and was at once imprest with the substance's possibilities as a commercial rubber. He asked Santa Anna to give him a piece about the size of a man's fist, and took it home with him for experimental purposes to see if it could not be vulcanized.

In conference with a chemist and a manufacturer of dental supplies, he tried to produce from it a substance that could be used as a base for artificial teeth, but the thing must have had some intuitive sense of what it had really been brought into the world for, as it successfully refused to be vulcanized and remained just what it was when it first came from Santa Anna's bureau—a potential stick of health-giving, circulation-building, teeth-preserving, digestion-aiding, brain-refreshing, chest-developing, soul-tuning chewing-gum.

One day as they sat round the dissecting-table gazing hopelessly at the defiant mass of chicle, some one said in a pet that the only thing the darn stuff was good for apparently was to be chewed. And Mr. Adams, being of that type of men pictured in the encyclopedia advertisements who have, without a college education, worked their way from a line-cut fadeaway in the background, representing a barefoot boy, to a half-tone picture of a man in a two-button sack suit, with his hand on an open volume, immediately answered back with "We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," or "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," or some such historical phrase, and the manufacture of chewing-gum from chicle was begun.

The Adamses, father and son, managed to get together a capital of thirty-five dollars, and with this as a working basis, the account tells us, they began the manufacture of this new—what shall we call it, well, commodity. They started then what proved to be the greatest national movement America has ever seen, the jaw movement.

As to the actual manufacture of chewing-gum, we learn that it was very simple. The thirty-five dollars would go a long way, for we read:

The chicle was boiled on an ordinary cook-stove, like molasses candy, until it had the consistency of bread-dough, when it was rolled into long strips and cut off in inch-sections. These were hardened in cold water and packed, a hundred in a box, and the thing was done.

The chewing of gum in the early days of its manufacture was more a matter of conscientious application to the work at hand than it is to-day, for there was no such thing as flavoring to help along the delusion of having a good time. It was just chewing for chewing's sake, and the pioneers who gave their time and energy without even a trace of spearmint or blood-orange reward deserve all the praise due to men and women who blaze the trail for those who follow in effete enjoyment of the fruits of their hardships.

It was necessary at first to give away the pieces of gum with purchases of candy, so that the children might have a chance to take it home and try it over on their piazzas, with the idea that they would soon come back for more, once they discovered what a source of annoyance it became to their elders. The psychology of this scheme was perfect, for the first retailer who tried it was besieged on the following day by youngsters from the neighboring school, clamoring for more gum. In sheer self-defense, the parents took to chewing it also, and the habit was on.

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Mitchell materials are analyzed. None are used which fall short of our standards. Mitchell workmen are trained to one operation. And each becomes an expert.

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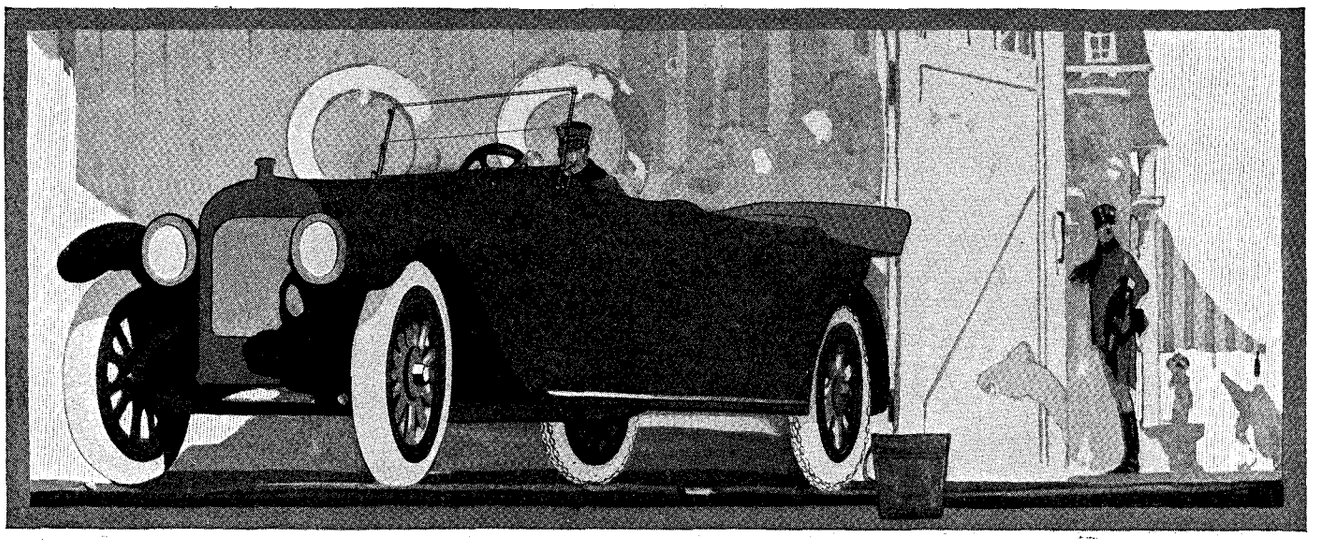

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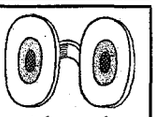

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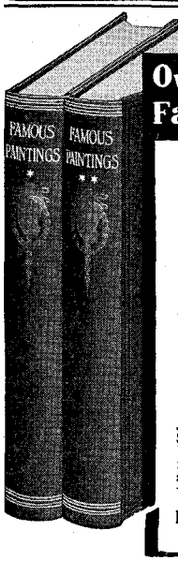

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He Knew.—TEACHER—"Johnny, can you tell me what a hypocrite is?"

JOHNNY—"Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

As She Saw It.—MAID—"Is this paper from Mr. Scribbler's room waste paper, mum?"

LANDLADY—"No. He hasn't written anything on it yet."—*Judge.*

The Unsafe Safe.—WILLIS (ready for school)—"Mama, they are hoisting up a safe down the street."

MOTHER—"Well, be careful not to walk on the safe side."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Opinion.—HUSBAND—"I wonder why all the misers we read about are old bachelors?"

WIFE—"Oh, married misers are so common they are not worth mentioning."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Stripes.—"Look at 'em!" exclaimed the burglar.

"Look at what?" asked the pocketbook-snatcher.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

July 20.—Paris reports French gains over a six-mile front between Estrées and the height of Vermandovillers, capturing the whole German first position. The first-line trenches from Estrées to Barleux are also taken. Twenty-nine hundred prisoners are reported taken along the Somme, while north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector the British claim a big advance.

July 21.—The British take Fourneaux Wood and press forward to the German third line, northeast of Longueval.

July 23.—The infantry of General Haig capture the outworks of Pozieres, and make a considerable gain on the Bapaume road. Longueval is also taken, but the Germans regain the northern part of the village. During the fighting the outskirts of Guillemont twice change hands.

In the Verdun sector the Germans claim gains around Damloup.

July 24.—In the direction of Guillemont, British troops gain ground in the High Wood, and occupy a large part of Pozieres. The fighting continues from Thiepval to Guillemont.

July 25.—North of Pozieres the British make slight gains. The eastern end of Pozieres is still in Teuton hands.

July 26.—The occupation of Pozieres is completed by the Allies, who also take several important trenches to the west, according to London.

The rest of the Western front is reported calm, except for a slight activity south of the Somme.

THE EASTERN FRONT

July 20.—Bitter fighting rages north of the Stokhod, where the Russian advance toward Kovel is in progress.

A raiding force enters Hungary near Kirlibaba Pass, on the extreme left of the advancing army.

July 21.—In the Lemberg drive the Czar's forces cross the River Styr and advance southward to the gates of Berestetchko, two and a half miles from the Galician border.

A violent offensive is in progress against von Hindenburg's lines along the Dvina, around Friederichstadt, as well as against the positions west of Vilna. Berlin admits that a detachment of Russians reached the west bank of the Dvina, north of Deveten, and that the Teuton advanced pickets north of Smorgon have been withdrawn.

July 22.—General Sakharoff crosses to the south bank of the Lipa, southwest of Lutsk. Petrograd also claims that the forces under Kuropatkin have penetrated the Hindenburg lines on the Dvina front to the east of Riga.

July 23.—The Austrian War Office admits the withdrawal from southeast of Tatarow. Further north the Russians are held at the Stokhod.

July 24.—A rumor from Petrograd claims that the Russians on the Riga front have penetrated the German position on a thirty-mile front, to a depth of twelve miles, but Berlin claims to have brought the Kuropatkin drive to a standstill, and the official Petrograd dispatches state that "nothing important has occurred."

Petrograd reports say that the Germans have been dislodged along the Lipa, particularly in Galitchanie, where a number of prisoners and a machine gun were taken. The Kaiser is reported on the way to the Eastern front.

July 25.—In a drive in the region of the River Slonevke, a tributary to the Styr, the Russians take 1,000 prisoners and nine guns, according to word from Petrograd.

July 26.—Russian troops under General Sakharoff force the Slonevke River, north of Brody, and begin a drive southward on the Brody-Lemberg line.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

July 21.—Rome announces further trenches captured on Monte Malo, and reports little else than general bombardment on the remainder of the front.

July 22.—A brief bulletin from Rome announces the capture of Rolle Pass, in the Dolomite region, from its Austrian defenders.

July 23.—Rome reports gains as follows: advances on the slopes of Monte Zebeo, with many prisoners taken, in the Sette Communi sector; the capture of Monte Cavallazza and Monte Colbricon, in the Dolomites, and general shelling with disastrous effect all along the front.

July 24.—In the Posina-Astico line the Italians take Monte Cimone. A gradual, consistent push is in progress along the entire front, avers the Roman War Office.

Between Cismon and Avviso the Italians take the upper Trevignola and St. Pellegrino valleys, together with the summit of Mount Stradone and new trenches on the slopes of the Cima di Bocche.

THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE TURKS

July 21.—A notable Russian success is announced from the Caucasus, where the Russians state that they have taken Gumuschchaneh, between Trebizond and Erzingan.

July 22.—A Reuter correspondent notifies Cairo that serious fighting has taken place near Medina between the Arabs and Turks. The latter, in a sortie, lost 2,500 men, and were routed by the besiegers.

The British report contact with Turkish raiders thirty miles from Suez.

A Russian advance of thirteen miles is reported from the Caucasus, terminating with the capture of Ardasa and 276 men.

July 23.—Important progress in the Caucasus is reported by the army of Grand Duke Nicholas, with the capture of two towns, Kialkit-Chevtlik and Foll. Patrol fighting with the Kurds is also reported from Russian sources.

July 24.—Russian troops rout the Turks in the Caucasus, while closing in on three sides of Erzingan. Gumuschchaneh, Baiburt, and Mamakhatun are reported taken, and the evacuation of Erzingan by the Ottomans is rumored.

July 25.—Erzingan falls to the Russian attack, as Grand Duke Nicholas thus clears the whole of Armenia of the Turks, according to affirmations from Petrograd.

GENERAL

July 20.—Count Michael Karolyi, of the Hungarian Parliament, assumes the Presidency of the new Independent party, and in his initial speech strongly advocates continuing the war. Count Karolyi was erroneously reported by London last week as being in favor of immediate peace.

July 21.—Word from Rotterdam tells of a

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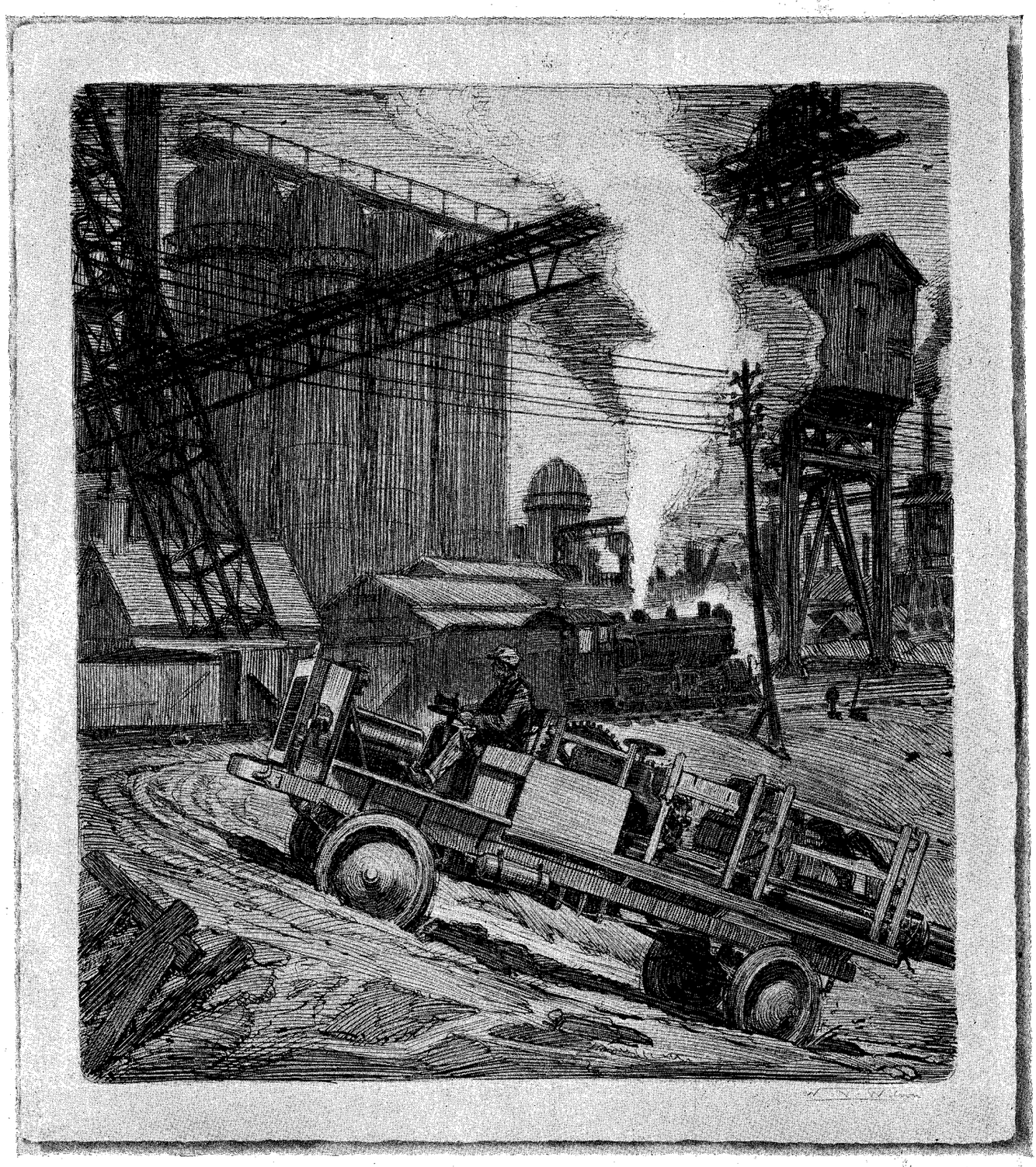

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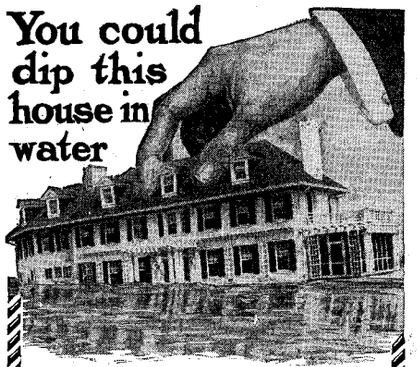

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number of food-riots in Belgium, which are put down by the German authorities with the aid of military force. The rioting is said to have been especially severe at Liége, Vervieres, Roubaix, Lokeren, and Termonde.

Holland approaches the United States with a proposal that the two governments begin cooperative action against the mutually objectionable features of the British black list.

July 22.—Lucerne papers are responsible for the statement that a satisfactory arrangement has been made between Germany and Switzerland for the payment of suitable indemnity for the loss of Swiss citizens in the sinking of the torpedoed *Sussex*.

British troops operating in German East Africa seize Muheza and Amani, having captured the whole of the Usambara Railway.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

July 21.—General Funston at the border hears that after the evacuation of Jiménez by the Carranzistas on July 4 Villa forced his way to the city, entered in state, and punished numerous rebellious citizens by cutting off their ears. He is said then to have led his followers south of the Chihuahua-Durango line to Inde, where he is at present encamped.

July 23.—General Trevino, who commanded the Mexican troops in northern Mexico, is recalled, and sent to Mexico City. He is to be succeeded, at least temporarily, according to the dispatch, by General Herrera, now commandant of the Chihuahua City garrison. Carranzista troops state that they are closing in on the Villa band on the Rio Nazas, and are drawing the cordon closer about the bandits.

July 25.—It is reported from the border that the militia will be expected to remain on duty until after Christmas, and that requisitions for winter clothing are being put through the War Department.

July 26.—In contrast to the border report, the belief is current at the War Department that the troops at the Mexican border will be home by October first. The conclusion of peace negotiations will signal their departure.

GENERAL FOREIGN

July 20.—Dispatches from Brussels state that a new so-called Flemish party is being formed, demanding the reconstruction of Belgium as a federation of two States, Flanders and Wallonia, with French the language of the latter, and Flemish the idiom of the former.

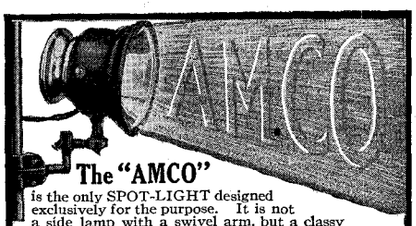
July 21.—Refugees at Mitylene report that famine is raging throughout Smyrna, and that the condition of the civilians is most pitiable.

July 23.—Sergius Sazonoff resigns as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is succeeded by Boris Vladimirovitch Stulmer, the Premier, who has taken over the duties of the office.

Sir William Ramsay, eminent chemist and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1904, dies at his home in Buckinghamshire, England.

July 24.—Danish authorities admit that negotiations are in progress with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000, and the cession by the latter of all American rights (founded on discovery) in the Danish Greenland.

Premier Asquith tells the British Parliament that the Home Rule Bill will not be introduced because the National-



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ists refuse to accept the exclusion of the six Ulster counties and the diminished Nationalist representation in the Imperial Parliament.

July 26.—Federico Henriquez Carvajal is proclaimed Provisional President of the Dominican Republic by its Congress. He succeeds President Jiminez, who fled during the recent internal disorders.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

July 20.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, attempts to hold up the Naval Bill with an amendment prohibiting the use of war-ships to collect private debts, or for similar commissions, but the amendment is voted down. The proposal to drop the clause calling for a Government armor-plant is also lost.

July 21.—The Naval Bill, carrying appropriations of $315,826,843, and providing for eight capital ships, passes the Senate by a vote of 71 to 8.

July 22.—The Senate makes a cut of more than $35,000,000 in the Army Bill now in its hands, due to the passing of the Mexican crisis.

July 24.—The Senate unanimously confirms the nomination of John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Charles E. Hughes, resigned.

GENERAL

July 21.—The Prohibition party, in convention at St. Paul, nominates J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, as its candidate for President. Ira D. Landrith, of Nashville, Tenn., is named as Vice-President. Hanly won on the first ballot by a vote of 440 to 181 votes.

July 22.—James Whitcomb Riley, the American poet, dies suddenly of paralysis after an illness of several months, at Indianapolis.

July 26.—The Board of Estimate of New York adopts measures restricting the height of buildings in certain zones of the city. This is said to be the first legislation of this sort in America.

The super-submarine *Deutschland*, docked at Baltimore, obtains clearance papers "for Bremen or any other German port."

Unusual.—"Did you get anything unusual out of that prima donna?" asked the city editor.

"An extraordinary person," said the reporter. "She declared that her rival, Mme. Topknote, in 'Bohème' last night, is the best *Mimi* she has ever heard sing the rôle, and that the tenor in to-night's bill is a perfect gentleman."

"Give us about a column of that stuff for the first page," advised the city editor, "and hang round back of the scenes for the rest of the engagement. There must be something wrong with that opera company."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A Rolling Stone.—A New York man took a run not long ago into Connecticut, to a town where he had lived as a boy. He accosted a venerable man of some eighty years, who proved to be the very person to answer certain inquiries concerning the place. Finally the New-Yorker said, "I suppose you have always lived around here?"

"No," said the old man, "I was born two good miles from here."—*Christian Register.*

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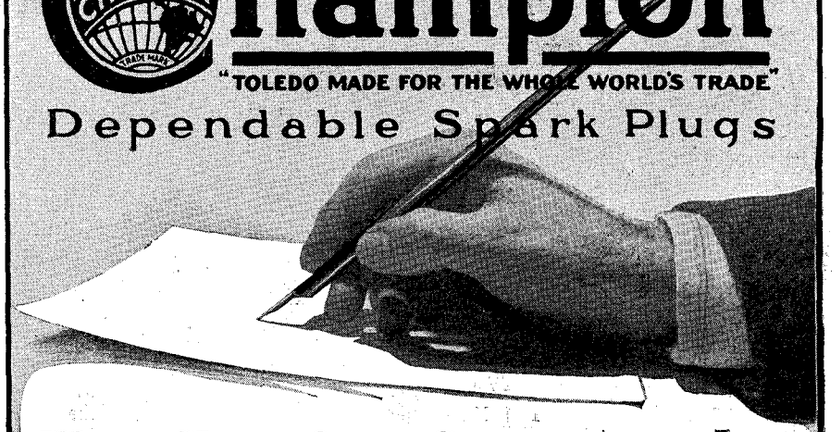

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The Literary Digest

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STARTLING FIGURES AS TO OUR FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK'S volume of exports, exclusive of specie but including foreign merchandise, first reached the $500,000,000 mark sixteen years ago—that is, in 1900. By the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, it had more than doubled, reaching then, for the first time, the billion mark; the total was, in fact, more than that—$1,193,581,008. New York's proportion of exports that year was 43.11 per cent. of the entire United States. That ratio for New York was the highest since 1888.

A writer in *Financial America* recalls that back in the earlier half of the 70s the Port of New York exported over 50 per cent. of the outgoing trade of the country. Meanwhile trade has steadily risen in volume, but the proportion of New York has been reduced by growth at other ports of the nation. New York enjoyed less than 40 per cent. of the exports of the country from 1896 until the year 1915, when a recovery took place, due to extraordinary demands from Europe, and the higher level of prices prevailing in almost all kinds of exportable commodities.

On the import side, the trade of New York first reached the $1,000,000,000 mark in 1913, which was maintained in 1914, but trade fell slightly below that figure in the year ending June 30, 1915. That year the proportion of imports at New York, not including specie, rose to 58.28 per cent. of the total imports, which aggregated $975,837,421. The combined exports and imports of $2,169,000,000 confirmed for the third year the position of New York as a $2,000,000,000 port, a prestige which few, if any, other ports of the world now hold in the value of their foreign commerce handled inward and outward. The writer comments further:

"New York's share as an importing center for the greater part of the past fifty years comprised 60 per cent. or more of the country's total imports. From 1870 to 1900 the proportion averaged was more than two-thirds. The lowest proportion of any year in a half-century was that of 1914, when only 54.92 per cent. of the country's imports came by way of New York. The tendency to recover may or may not be permanent, but the importance to shipping-lines of finding cargoes is so great that maritime and inland transportation is inclined to concentrate and enlarge its facilities at the port which has the greatest capacity to attract the movements of traffic between producers and consumers.

"An analysis of the commerce of the port, from the standpoint of the carrying trade, shows that last year, ended June 30, 1915, out of a total value of imports and exports combined of $2,124,592,146, American vessels brought in merchandise valued at $325,582,583, excluding gold and silver, while foreign vessels delivered here $1,790,469,601, leaving for receipts by land vehicles a small total of $8,539,962. Comparing this grand total with the imports and exports combined by way of all ports of the United States, amounting to $4,442,759,080, it is evident that New York's share is easily more than one-half of the total commerce of the nation in the carrying trade of the world."

Dealing with the same subject, a writer in the New York *Times* remarks that for three successive years has the foreign trade of New York in merchandise hovered around two billion dollars, with imports and exports each contributing about one-half. The imports were above the billion-dollar line in 1913 and 1914, but fell to $975,837,421 for the fiscal year 1915, while the exports passed the billion-dollar mark for the first time in 1915. No figures for other ports are available for so late as 1915, but it has become known that all the incidents of that year were favorable to New York in comparison with the world's other ports. In 1912, when New York's commerce was $1,793,690,123, London's was $1,791,857,641. That comparison "would be more favorable to New York now upon the expanded figures." Upon a comparison restricted to tonnage entered and cleared, New York had become still more indisputably the leader, while London had fallen to a lower place. Within a decade New York "established its primacy by normal steps." The world's greatest, and perhaps most significant, growth of commerce was however, not in New York, but in Japan, where commerce some time since had multiplied sevenfold and more. Possibly in these abnormal years Japan's commerce will show a tenfold increase.

It was when reports for the month of May came in that economists noted the new height to which our commerce was rising. Our foreign trade in the month of May "dwarfed that for any preceding months," said *Bradstreet's*. The exports and imports both exceeded the high-record totals recorded in March and April. May set up a new monthly record of excess in exports over imports. There was a balance in favor of exports "almost equal to the total volume of our imports." *Bradstreet's* printed a table of exports and imports in merchandise, in gold and silver, from August, 1914, to May, 1916, inclusive, as follows:

	Merchandise		
1914	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of Exports*
August	$110,367,494	$129,767,890	*$19,400,396
September	156,052,333	139,710,611	16,341,722
October	194,711,170	138,080,520	56,630,650
November	205,878,333	126,467,062	79,411,271
December	245,632,558	114,656,545	130,976,013
Total, 5 mos.	$912,641,888	$648,682,628	$263,959,260
1915			
January	$267,879,313	$122,148,317	$145,730,996
February	299,805,869	125,123,391	174,682,478
March	296,611,852	157,982,016	138,629,836
April	294,745,913	160,576,106	134,169,807
May	274,218,142	142,284,851	131,933,291
June	268,547,416	157,695,140	110,852,276
July	268,468,702	143,244,737	125,223,965
August	260,606,756	141,804,202	118,802,554
September	300,652,552	151,236,026	149,416,526
October	336,157,746	149,172,729	186,985,017
November	327,670,413	155,496,675	172,173,738
December	359,306,492	171,832,505	187,473,987
Total, 12 mos.	$3,554,671,235	$1,778,596,695	$1,776,074,540
1916			
January	$330,038,650	$184,350,942	$145,687,708
February	401,847,136	193,935,117	207,812,019
March	410,772,503	213,589,785	197,182,718
April	399,861,157	217,705,397	182,155,760
May	471,829,456	229,134,097	242,695,359
Total, 5 mos.	$2,014,348,902	$1,038,719,338	$975,629,564
Total, 22 mos.	$6,481,662,025	$3,465,994,661	$3,015,667,364

	Gold		
1914	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of Exports*
August	$18,125,617	$3,045,219	$15,080,398
September	21,887,202	2,761,590	19,125,612
October	50,301,972	5,945,003	44,356,969
November	14,526,482	7,391,729	7,134,753
December	130,924	4,109,063	*3,978,139
Total, 5 mos.	$104,972,197	$23,252,604	$81,719,593

* Excess of imports.

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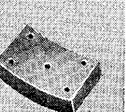

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GOLD—(*Continued*).

1915	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of Imports*
January	$691,509	$6,896,398	$6,204,889
February	1,053,879	12,726,492	11,672,613
March	923,891	25,620,467	24,696,576
April	813,706	16,203,028	15,389,322
May	1,277,554	31,136,311	29,858,757
June	2,821,988	52,341,740	49,519,752
July	2,191,735	17,262,938	15,071,203
August	1,128,428	61,641,191	60,512,763
September	2,033,990	42,062,449	40,028,459
October	2,938,800	79,669,359	76,730,559
November	3,661,153	60,981,540	57,320,387
December	11,889,285	45,412,677	33,523,392
Total, 12 mos.	$31,425,918	$451,954,590	$420,528,672
1916			
January	$10,213,517	$15,008,232	$4,794,715
February	13,684,667	6,016,006	†7,668,661
March	10,774,354	9,776,839	†997,515
April	11,502,999	6,121,788	†5,381,211
May	11,918,597	27,321,943	15,403,346
Total, 5 mos.	$58,094,134	$64,244,808	$6,150,674
Total, 22 mos.	$194,492,249	$539,452,002	$344,959,753

† Excess of exports.

SUMMARY OF TRADE SINCE WAR BEGAN

Twenty-two Mos.	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Excess of Exports*
Merchandise	$6,481,662,025	$3,465,994,661	$3,015,667,364
Gold	194,492,249	539,452,002	‡344,959,753
Silver	102,136,445	58,823,042	43,313,403
Total	$6,778,290,719	$4,064,269,705	$2,714,021,014

‡ Excess of imports.

The striking fact in these figures was that they showed the balance in favor of merchandise exports in the twenty-two months to have been $3,015,667,364, that the balance in favor of gold imports was $344,959,753, and that the net balance on all foreign trade was $2,714,021,014. Furthermore, it was noted that the May exports this year exceeded those of a year ago by $197,000,000, or 72 per cent., while imports were $87,000,000, or 61 per cent., greater. For the eleven months of the fiscal year exports of merchandise aggregated $3,867,115,373, an excess over the imports, which aggregated $1,952,033,212, of $1,915,082,161, or 98 per cent. Compared with the like period of the last fiscal year, exports were $1,367,073,449, or 55 per cent. greater, while imports were $435,558,612, or 28 per cent., larger. The writer added:

"It is further to be noted that gold imports for eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30 were $371,274,962, over three times the imports a year ago, and $289,337,437 greater than the exports for the eleven months of the fiscal year. Current estimates of gold imports in June point to at least $70,000,000 having been brought in. This would indicate a total gold import in the last fiscal year of $441,000,000, which exceeds the hitherto record year in gold imports, 1908, when $148,337,321 was imported, by $293,000,000. In other words, gold imports in the fiscal year just ended were three times the size of the largest imports ever heretofore recorded."

The six months ending in June 30, 1916, marked, probably, "the most prosperous half-year that the United States has ever enjoyed," in the judgment of a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. For the most part the period was "marked by unparalleled activity in the industrial, commercial, and financial fields." In fact, prosperity, now on a rising scale, "was everywhere apparent from the very beginning of the year." The volume of trade "was so great at times as to be unwieldy." The sources of supply "were often choked by demands for goods beyond plant-capacity—an embarrassment which was accentuated by the inability of industry to obtain an adequate supply of labor." One of the results, which incidentally augured well for the immediate future of business, was the placing of more forward orders than ever before.

In spite of handicaps, such as labor shortage, freight embargoes, and the like, producers in not a few lines "succeeded in speeding up output to more than normal full-time capacity." Consequently the volume of trade in the six months, gaged by current statistics, "was fully 45 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1915." Here are items as to what some of the common measures of business activity show, as collected by the *Annalist's* writer:

	—*Six Mos. Ended June 30,*— *1916*	*1915*	*Change, P. C.*
Bank clearings	$119,557,000,000	$83,006,000,000	+44.0
Building permits	459,852,890	364,959,025	+26.0
Pig-iron production	19,400,453	12,100,817	+ 60.3
Steel orders (av'ge)	9,205,000	4,325,000	+112.4
Grain receipts at primary centers	507,917,000	386,941,000	+31.3
Railway-car orders	790,127	554,500	+42.5
Commercial Failures:			
Number	9,495	12,740	—25.5
Liabilities	$111,271,760	$188,587,535	—39.9
*Foreign Trade:			
Imports	$1,267,200,000	$865,809,821	+46.4
Exports	2,492,100,000	1,701,808,505	+46.4
Total	$3,759,300,000	$2,567,618,326	+46.4
Stock Exchange Transactions:			
Stocks (shares)	85,005,382	62,259,655	+36.5
Bonds (par val.)	$541,712,950	$395,200,700	+37.1

*June partly estimated.

This writer was of opinion that it was "by no means certain that the second half of 1916 would not prove to be an even bigger one for business than the record period which had just closed."

POSSIBLE INCREASES IN STANDARD DIVIDENDS

During the first ten days of July there was noted by *Financial America* "an appreciable increase in the demand for railroad stocks in preference to the so-called war-brides." Both investment- and commission-houses had been recommending the purchase of this class of securities. Meanwhile, there had been a "narrowing down" of commitments in many industrial issues. Coincident with the movement were rumors of increases in dividends before the end of the present year. These were noted in the same paper as follows:

"Attention may be called to the unprecedentedly large revenues that are now being piled up by practically every railroad in the country, the eventual result of which must be a higher return to stockholders. Apparently there is but one dark cloud on the horizon of the railroad world, namely, the labor situation, which has caused considerable anxiety on the part of operators. There is a feeling in banking and railroad circles, however, that there will be no strike of operatives, but that the matter will be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all the interested parties.

"Within the next few months many of the prominent railroad companies are expected to declare increased or extra dividends, others will resume payments, and still others will probably declare initial distributions. Among those mentioned as likely to take such steps are the Union Pacific, New York Central, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Wabash, and Illinois Central. Probably none of these companies will attempt to do anything along the lines outlined above, so long as the labor-problem remains unsolved.

"War-order business in this country will probably not be as large this year as in 1915 because many of the large commitments are nearing completion, and during the past twelve months European manufacturing enterprises have been enlarged and efficiency greatly improved, so that much of the shell business will be conducted in home plants in Great Britain, France, and Russia. Expectations are, however, that the demand for raw products, including iron, steel, copper, etc., will continue unabated."

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"L. R. M.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In speaking of the various groups of black keys on the piano, I wish to be correct about the use of the apostrophe in the following sentence. 'The black keys are arranged in alternating groups of *two's* and *three's*.' Please tell me whether it would be correct to say: '*twos* and *threes*.'"

The apostrophe is unnecessary, as *twos* and *threes* are the proper plural forms for the singular nouns *two* and *three;* but if figures had been used the apostrophe would have been correct, as *2's* and *3's*. The main uses of the apostrophe are: (1) to indicate the possessive case; (2) to denote the omission of one or more letters or figures where the word does not become a regular abbreviation; as, *o'er* (over), *'12* (1912), *'tis* (it is), *I'm* (I am); (3) to denote the plural of figures, letters, and symbols, as, *5's; 10's;* cross your *t's;* (4) in a concluding quotation-mark (").

"F. C. D.," Valparaiso, Neb.—"Kindly tell me the correct use of the verb *says*. For instance, instead of writing, 'he *says*,' why not write 'he *said*' because what is once said is past? I suppose *says* in that case to be present tense. *Said* can not always be used in place of *says* and still have the same meaning in the sentence. When pronouncing, is not *sāys* correct instead of *sez?*"

(1) The forms "he says" and "he said" may both be used, depending for their accuracy upon the thought in mind. When one writes "Shakespeare *says*": one considers Shakespeare's utterances of the past as living in the literature of the *present time*. When one writes "Shakespeare *said*": one considers the utterances as Shakespeare's in the past. So it is with the matter you have in mind. Speaking or writing of the utterances of the President of the United States, one may treat them in the present as living, or as in the past as disposed of, according to one's point of view. (2) The correct pronunciation is *sez—e* as in *get*.

"H. R. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"A question has been raised as to the correctness of using the word 'of' in connection with 'apropos.' Is the phrase 'Apropos the matter before us yesterday' correct? Usage appears to favor '*Apropos of* the matter.' I would be glad to have your opinion."

Apropos of is the correct form. The word in this case is an adverb, and as meaning "With reference or regard," the use of the word "of" is necessary to make sense; as "*apropos* of spring." As meaning "appropriately" or "pertinently," the word stands alone, as "he spoke quite *apropos*.' As meaning "incidentally," it is used absolutely; as, "*apropos*, I recall a similar event."

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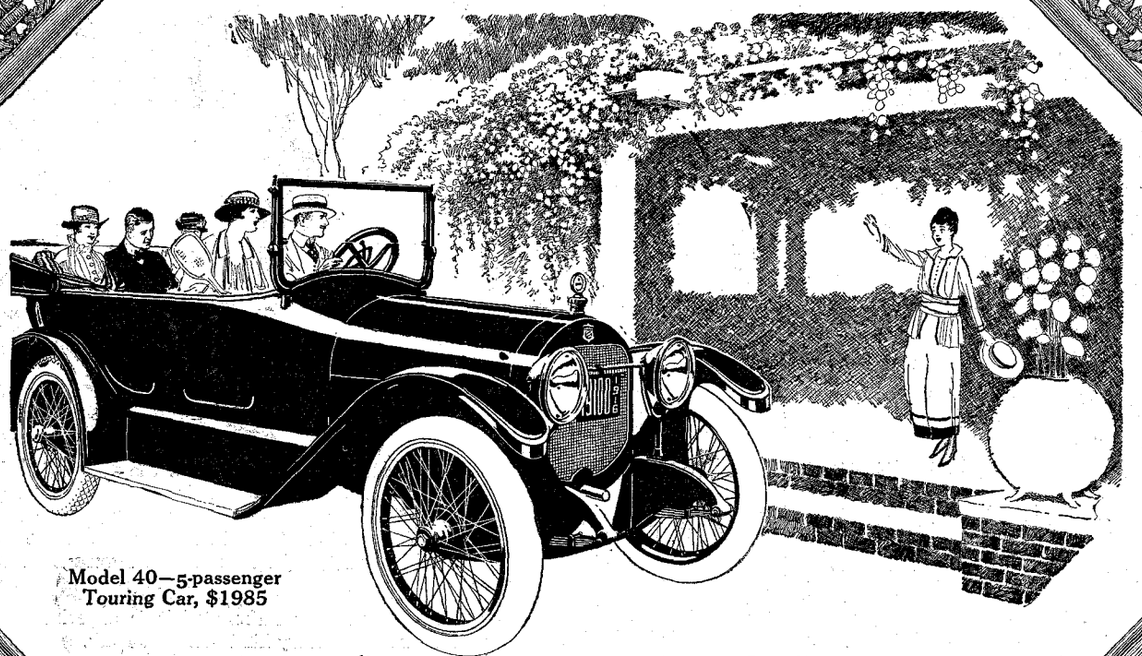

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